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# The Spoils of Growth: Asia Outpaces North America on CO<sub>2</sub>

By Michael Richardson  
*International Herald Tribune*

**SINGAPORE** — Asia, which is in the midst of rapid industrialization, has overtaken North America as the largest emitter of global-warming carbon dioxide from burning coal, oil and other fossil fuels, according to a survey by the Asian Development Bank.

The survey, made public before the Earth Summit opening Wednesday in Rio de Janeiro, also warned that emissions of sulfur dioxide, mainly from large coal-fired power stations in northern China, will create serious regional pollution from acid rain unless expensive control measures are applied.

When carried east by prevailing winds, the main impact of the acid rain will be felt in Japan and Korea as well as China.

Experts said Tuesday that the bank's study underlined the need for Japan to increase financial and technical assistance to developing countries in Asia to help pay for installing pollution control equipment and conserving energy.

Coal combustion already is a source of severe air pollution in China, especially in northern cities and industrial areas during winter. But only a small proportion of the pollution is carried over China's boundaries to Korea and Japan.

This will almost certainly change over the next 20 years as China embarks on an enormous expansion of electricity-generating plants that would burn up to 500 million tons of coal annually, according to Vaclav Smil, professor of geography at the University of Manitoba in Canada.

As a result, he said, northern China would become "easily the world's largest source" of acid rain pollution in the first decade of the 21st century, as sulfur and nitrogen oxides from the tall smokestacks are carried long distances by wind.

When sulfur and nitrogen oxides mix with water vapor in clouds they form weak sulfuric and nitric acid. This acid rain has polluted the atmosphere and caused extensive damage to forests and wildlife in Europe and North America.

The Asian Development Bank warned that serious environmental problems were now looming in Asia. The bank's survey covered energy use in China, India and Indonesia, the three largest nations in Asia and its leading coal producers.

China depends on coal for 76 percent of commercial energy requirements. In India, it is 54 percent. Indonesia is rapidly increasing its use of coal to generate power as a way of conserving its dwindling oil reserves.

The bank said that if rapid growth in energy demand in the three countries continued, carbon dioxide emissions would rise to nearly 1.9 billion tons in 2010, from 793 million tons in 1990.

In the early 1950s, Asia's carbon dioxide emissions from energy use were only about 12.5 percent of those from North America, the largest source of the greenhouse gases. But the bank said that by 1991, Asian emissions were estimated to have exceeded those from North America.

The buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, mainly by coal and oil use, is thought to cause about 60 percent of global warming. The bank said sulfur dioxide emissions from China would more than double in the next two decades, to 34 million tons a year in 2010.

Charles J. Johnson, head of the coal project at the East-West Center in Hawaii, said that there was an urgent need for industrialized nations to assist developing countries in coal pollution-control technologies and financing.

"The need is particularly urgent for the world's largest coal consumer, China, which plans to increase production by a massive 400 million tons by 2000," he said.

Mr. Smil said that China was unlikely to build coal-fired plants with expensive desulfurization units unless it was helped to do so. He said that one solution would be for Japan to pay the cost of installing pollution controls in China in exchange for a substantial share of power-plant building contracts to Japanese companies.



Getting down to earth, from left, Governor Leonel Brizola of Rio de Janeiro state, President Fernando Collor de Mello and Economy Minister Marcilio Marques Moreira of Brazil, and President Mário Soares of Portugal, plant trees at a school for poor children.

## U.S. Chief at Summit Walks a Tightrope

By Keith Schneider  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — William K. Reilly, the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, was in Europe last month explaining a plan to preserve the world's forests that President George Bush plans to introduce at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro.

Only four days earlier, the Bush administration introduced legislation that called for cutting 4 million acres (1.6 million hectares) of ancient forests in the Pacific Northwest.

"This must be a very hard administration to read on the outside," said Mr. Reilly, who before joining the administration was president of the World Wildlife Fund. "It's hard for me to read sometimes from the inside."

Few issues, domestic or foreign, produce quite as much conflict in the White House as the environment. Like a float on a fishing line, Mr. Reilly's life in the administration has been up one week and down the next. Lately, administration fish stronger than he are trying to tug him completely out of sight.

As the Bush cabinet's sole professional environmentalist, Mr. Reilly has led fights in the last 10 months to protect U.S. wetlands, prevent

companies from secretly increasing toxic air pollution, and strengthen the administration's position on global warming. In each case, he has lost.

Despite these setbacks, Mr. Bush seems determined to extend important gestures that satisfy a cabinet officer's expectations about his value.

Three times in the last month Mr. Reilly has joined Mr. Bush for lunch to discuss environmental issues. And last week, Mr. Bush appointed Mr. Reilly as head of the U.S. delegation to the Rio conference, a position that will put him among the most visible and influential negotiators.

The Rio assignment will likely test Mr. Reilly's skills even more than usual, since he will have to defend many of the policies that he is on the record as disliking.

It has been a long three years since Mr. Reilly almost single-handedly put distance between Mr. Bush and the environmental record of President Ronald Reagan by proposing a more comprehensive clean-air law and arguing successfully for steep increases in the budget and the number of employees at the environmental agency.

Now the gathering momentum of what appears to be an administration attack on environmental laws worries Mr. Reilly. It is poking holes in the green sash the president has draped across his chest since 1988, when he promised to be the "environmental president."

Mr. Reilly's position as the guardian of nature has led to open fights with Vice President Dan Quayle and made him the focus of wisecracks in cabinet-level meetings.

In recent weeks, Mr. Reilly's setbacks have prompted repeated questions from outside the administration about whether Mr. Bush is setting the stage for his resignation. Environmental leaders in Washington say that might not be such a bad idea because if he stays, Mr. Reilly still affords the president a measure of respectability on environmental issues that they now contend he does not deserve.

To his critics in and out of the administration, Mr. Reilly is emphatic about his intention to remain. "The answer is I have no plans to leave," he said. "Loyalty is a must at this level. I've worked in this administration. The Clean Air Act was a big victory. I've lost, too."

## Japan Hasn't Found Act It Needs to Star in Rio

By T. R. Reid  
*Washington Post Service*

**TOKYO** — For a wealthy, technologically advanced and environmentally minded country like Japan, the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro could be a perfect opportunity to take a leadership position in world affairs.

After years as a supporting player behind the United States in all manner of international assemblies, Japan has hoped that this United Nations Conference on Environment and Development would be its chance to step into a starring role.

But the Japanese still do not have their act together. The government said that Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa "may or may not attend," and it was not even certain Tuesday who would lead the delegation to the talks that begin Wednesday. Government agencies are still feuding over how much Japan can spend to finance environmental protection abroad.

In sharp contrast to the popular image of a monolithic "Japan Inc.," the business community is badly split between those who would avoid restrictions on logging, whaling and other endeavors and those seeking safeguards.

Confusion reigns even though Japan is in the midst of an ecology boom. Labels such as "Green Power," "Pure Water," and "Our Earth" grace everything from beer cans to baby powder, and news organizations have focused on how individuals can help preserve the planet.

The concern of government officials and business leaders over Japan's international image goes back to the Gulf War.

Japan aligned itself with the U.S.-led alliance before and during the war against Iraq and contributed \$13 billion to the effort, raising federal taxes to pay for its contribution. Yet, because of uncertainty over the war and the public's lingering fear of any military role, Japan looked weak and hesitant to other nations.

Foreign leaders, including Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, declared that Japan had failed to fulfill its global obligations as an economic superpower. Domestic critics were saying the same thing. "We took a lot of heat over the Gulf War, because we were just not ready to make the kind of active contribution the other nations expected," said Kazuo Aichi, a legislator from the governing Liberal Democratic Party and a former head of Japan's Environmental Protection Agency. "But environmental protection is an area where we have been strong on our own, and we can play an important role in the world."

Not that Mr. Schlesinger hasn't been accused sometimes of spinning history in favor of his own administration, in which he worked as a special assistant, and his biography of Robert F. Kennedy, who became a close friend, are both standard works used heavily by other scholars. Both "A Thousand Days" and "Robert Kennedy and His Times," however, ignore or deal dismissively with the allegations of marital infidelity and compulsive ambition that other writers have considered important parts of the tale.

When it comes to extramarital affairs and other private conduct, Mr. Schlesinger's rule is that if the behavior doesn't demonstrably impair the performance of official duties, it's no business of either the journalist or the historian.

He's also been less than successful in promoting his prognostication that the nation is on the verge of a liberal renaissance. He has long had a theory that U.S. politics operates on roughly a 30-year cycle, between moods of conservatism and liberalism, between periods of public purpose and private interest.

For at least the past six years, he's been saying a new liberal era is nearly at hand. Any day now. If not this year, then next.

Ruefully, Mr. Schlesinger acknowledges: "I should have known better than to ever put a date on it. Still I think the tide is turning. There's no question there's been a reversion against the ideas and policies of the Reagan era."

"The Dismantling of America" began as a dissent the historian wrote

## AUTHOR: Dissent on a PC Issue

(Continued from page 1)

young blacks, are infusing the teaching of history with an ideology of racial separatism and with myths about the role ancient African civilization has played in the American past.

He writes: "The historian's goals are accuracy, analysis, and objectivity in the reconstruction of the past. . . . History as a weapon is an abuse of history."

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"The Dismantling of America" began as a dissent the historian wrote

from the New York Social Studies Syllabus Review Committee. Mr. Schlesinger said he was "rather startled" by what he called the dubious history that New York was serving its schoolchildren.

The state's official curriculum, for example, tells students that the thinking of the Iroquois Confederacy was an important influence on the framers of the U.S. Constitution. "No other state curriculum offers this analysis of the making of the Constitution," he writes. "But then, no other state has so effective an Iroquois lobby."

Some historians wonder whether Schlesinger isn't getting a bit too worked up about all this. Similar debates over curricula have been going on for decades. A lot of non-sense has been embraced and later discarded to fit the fashions of the day. Meanwhile, what goes in the classroom seems to carry on much the same.

"I guess I'm less alarmed than he is," said James McPherson, a Civil War historian at Princeton University. "The curriculum is filtered through teachers, and they tend to be influenced more by the values of the local community than by some ideological agenda imposed from above."

But Mr. Schlesinger is concerned with more than curricula. He sees a broad drift in the intellectual world toward thinking of America in terms of groups, and far too little appreciation over common values of democracy that transcend all the groups.

"The multiethnic dogma," he writes, replaces "assimilation by fragmentation, integration by separatism."

In this complaint, the career liberal sounds strikingly similar to many conservatives. But he vigorously disputes any suggestion that he is moving to the right. "I'm a liberal," he said. "My impression is that liberals appreciate this book. The political-correctness movement is not a liberal movement, it is a movement of disillusioned radicals left over from the 1960s."

What right and left have always shared, he said, is their own critique and "moral absolutism." The multiethnic crowd on the left, he said, no less than the old-style racists on the right, could use a little modesty.

For all his brooding tone in "The Dismantling of America," Mr. Schlesinger insists he isn't pessimistic about the future. Most black Americans, he said, have less interest in separatism and more faith in the melting pot than Leonard Jeffries and the militants who dominate the debate.

Oddly enough, for Mr. Schlesinger, even something like the Los Angeles riots helps prove his point. "The people in Los Angeles rioted because they wanted to be a full part of the American life, not because they wanted to be excluded."



Governor Bill Clinton, the Democratic front-runner, conducting his presidential primary campaign in Los Angeles at UCLA.

## PRIMARY: Clouds in California

(Continued from page 1)

and Mr. Clinton third. At the moment, it seems, the nation's largest state prefers Mr. Perot. The Texas billionaire leads the latest California Poll with 38 percent, while Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton have 25 percent each. California independents were not permitted to vote in the Democratic and Republican primaries on Tuesday and Perot wrote in votes were not to be counted.

Conventional wisdom in this unconventional year would give a woman a strong shot at the No. 2 spot on a Perot ticket. Mrs. Kirkpatrick, 65, is known in government and policy circles as a conservative foreign affairs specialist, and is often touted for national office. But the general public knows little about her.

Mr. Clinton needed badly to avoid defeat in California's Democratic primary to the state's former governor, Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. Although Mr. Clinton's eventual nomination appeared assured, Mr. Brown again warned Democrats that a Clinton candidacy would doom the party to "a ticket on the Titanic." A fair num-

ber of California Democrats were expected to vote for Paul E. Tsongas, even though the former Massachusetts senator has been out of the race for weeks.

The Clinton camp is likely to continue to wrestle with how to arrest the vague but widespread perception of the candidate as shady and insincere.

Mr. Bush long ago dispatched his Republican rival, Patrick J. Buchanan, but as he was primary after primary, his efforts on the campaign trail seem to count for little. Many voters still say they feel betrayed by Mr. Bush, either because he signed a tax increase despite his 1988 "no new taxes" pledge or because he is perceived as having ignored serious domestic needs in favor of foreign policy pursuits.

If late surveys held up, the Democratic nominees for both U.S. Senate seats in California could be women — Dianne Feinstein, the former mayor of San Francisco, was expected to win, and Representative Barbara Boxer appeared to be the likeliest nominee for the other seat.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Bush to Extend China Trade Status

**WASHINGTON (Reuters)** — President George Bush will extend for another year preferential trade treatment for China, despite concerns about Beijing's human rights record and other issues, a senior administration official said on Tuesday.

Asked if there was any doubt Mr. Bush would extend the benefits, called most-favored-nation trade status, the official said, "There's no doubt in my mind."

Earlier, the administration suggested strongly this would be the case when the White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, told a news conference that Mr. Bush would announce a decision later on Tuesday or on Wednesday. While Mr. Fitzwater declined to state flatly that Mr. Bush would extend the trade status, he said Mr. Bush did not believe economic sanctions were the best way to press China for improvements in its human rights record.

### Gorbachev to Receive Award in Israel

**JERUSALEM (AFP)** — Mikhail S. Gorbachev will receive the \$50,000 Harvey Prize this month from the Technion Institute of Technology in Haifa for his role in reducing regional tensions.

The former Soviet leader is to arrive in Israel on June 15 to receive the award. Mr. Gorbachev will also receive a doctorate from Bar-Ilan University in Tel Aviv. It will be his first trip to the region.

Mr. Gorbachev was still in power when the Soviet Union resumed diplomatic relations with Israel on Oct. 18, after a break initiated by Moscow during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

### Ramos's Staff Claims Manila Victory

**MANILA (Reuters)** — Fidel V. Ramos, the former defense minister, on Tuesday clinched a narrow victory in the Philippine presidential election with 23.5 percent of the vote, according to near-complete returns released by his staff. Opponents staged a protest walkout in Congress over one of the narrowest presidential margins in Philippine history.

A rival, Miriam D. Santiago, 46, an anti-graft crusader, accused General Ramos of cheating, saying she was sure that electoral fraud prevented her winning by a landslide. "It was not casual," she said of the alleged fraud. "It was not limited to certain areas. It was wholesale," she said.

The Congress, whose job it is to officially proclaim the winner of the May 11 elections, is nowhere near completing its count. But based on almost-complete returns received by the Commission on Elections and released by Ramos staff members, he has an unbeatable total of 5.24 million votes.

### 20 Dead in Islamic Clashes in Kabul

**KABUL (AP)** — Iranian-backed rebels battled forces loyal to the Islamic caretaker government Tuesday, breaking three weeks of relative calm. At least 20 people were reported killed and more than 80 wounded. Rebel chiefs who replaced the regime of President Najibullah ordered a full security alert, and the militia that brought them to power took control of the capital. Tanks and armored vehicles that had all but disappeared rumbled again through the largely deserted streets.

The fighting involved the pro-Iranian Islamic Coalition Council of Afghanistan, which has refused to join the leadership that replaced Communist rule in April. A coalition of eight small guerrilla parties that represent Afghanistan's minority Shites, the council is demanding at least five ministerial posts and three deputy ministries. The group claims to hold as many as 130 government buildings and installations around Kabul and a Scud missile base.

### TRAVEL UPDATE

Taxi drivers in Paris plan a 24-hour strike starting Wednesday to protest a new drivers' license system. (Reuters)

International air traffic is recovering from levels depressed by the Gulf War and recession, the International Air Transport Association said Tuesday in Geneva. It said passenger traffic rose by 24 percent in April and was up 27 percent in the first four months of the year from the same period a year earlier. (Reuters)

A Swiss high-speed train crashed into the rear of a regional express train Tuesday morning at the station in Richterswil, 20 kilometers (12 miles) southeast of Zurich, injuring 37 persons, one seriously. Swiss Rail officials said there were delays on all local lines. (AFP)

A \$1-environment tax on every passenger taking an international flight will be proposed by Egypt at this week's Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. Atif Obeid, Egypt's minister for cabinet affairs, said the money would go into an international fund to protect the environment. (Reuters)

Thai hotels are resisting cuts in room rates even though tourist arrivals have been falling sharply since soldiers shot and killed scores of protesters in Bangkok two weeks ago. Leading hoteliers responding to a poll said rates offered for April to September were already the lowest for the year and they planned no further cuts. (Reuters)

Major crime in midtown Manhattan fell sharply in the first four months of this year, continuing a major decline in crime in the area in recent years. New York City police officials attributed the decline in large measure to the presence of more officers on patrol, augmented by increased use of private security services. (NYT)

The half-price domestic fare war touched off among U.S. airlines last week has ignited one of the most frantic ticket scrambles in the history of the industry. Customers have swamped reservation systems and ticket offices, hoping to buy tickets before the sale ends Friday. Volume is so heavy that the airlines have put employees on mandatory overtime, canceled days off and pressed every available hand to help. (NYT)

Strikes in Italy called by air and rail employees were expected to disrupt traffic throughout the nation from Wednesday through Sunday. Most of the protests are aimed at a government decision to eliminate cost-of-living increases. (AP)

## The Weather



**North America** Shows will cause the South Atlantic coast Thursday and rain will begin Friday in New York City. A few showers are likely from Chicago to Toronto. Texas will become hot with some spotty thunderstorms Thursday, and California will remain dry.

**Europe** Southern Europe will have unsettled weather late this week. Thunderstorms will pound southern Italy and southern France, while a steady westerly will hold in the British Isles and the Alps. London and Paris will have showers, then dry and cooler weather.

**Asia** Showers and thunderstorms will hit Korea and Japan Thursday, and showers are possible Friday. A steady westerly will hold in Taipei and Hong Kong with a few showers. Singapore, Bangkok, and Manila will see a steady westerly with occasional showers.

City	Today	Tomorrow	City	Today	Tomorrow
Algeria	19/27	18/26	Beijing	27/28	24/25
Amman	22/21	22/21	Bombay	32/31	30/29
Ankara	28/17	24/17	Buenos Aires	21/22	21/22
Athens	27/24	27/24	Calcutta	31/28	28/27
Bahia	24/18	24/18	Caracas	28/28	28/28
Bangkok	27/26	27/26	Cairo	31/28	28/27
Batavia	27/26	27/26	Chengde	27/26	27/26
Bombay	32/31	30/29	Chongqing	27/26	27/26
Buenos Aires	21/22	21/22	Colombo	27/26	27/26
Calcutta	31/28	28/27	Dacca	27/26	27/26
Caracas	28/28	28/28	Dhaka	27/26	27/26
Cairo	31/28	28/27	Hankow	27/26	27/26
Chengde	27/26	27/26	Hong Kong	27/26	27/26
Chongqing	27/26	27/26	Kobe	27/26	27/26
Colombo	27/26	27/26	London	27/26	27/26
Dacca	27/26	27/26	Los Angeles	27/26	27/26
Dhaka	27/26	27/26	Manila	27/26	27/26
Hankow	27/26	27/26	Medan	27/26	27/26
Hong Kong	27/26	27/26	Osaka	27/26	27/26
Kobe	27/26	27/26	Shanghai	27/26	27/26
London	27/26	27/26	Singapore	27/26	27/26
Los Angeles	27/26	27/26	Taipei	27/26	27/26
Manila	27/26	27/26	Tokyo	27/26	27/26
Medan	27/26	27/26			
Osaka	27/26	27/26			
Shanghai	27/26	27/26			
Singapore	27/26	27/26			
Taipei	27/26	27/26			
Tokyo	27/26	27/26			

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# Drug Ads, a Major Source of Information for Doctors, Found to Mislead on Safety

By Lawrence K. Altman  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Advertisements in medical journals are often misleading about the safety and effectiveness of new drugs, according to a new study.

The advertisements are a prime source of information for doctors about the dozens of new drugs that are marketed annually, and the study said misinformation could lead to the prescribing of inappropriate drugs. The advertisements are also a major source of revenue for medical journals, producing millions of dollars each year.

And although editors of medical journals have an elaborate system for evaluating scientific articles they publish, they usually just screen drug advertisements for taste, not for content. Most medical journals do, however, accept advertisements only for drugs that have been approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

The study was reported Monday in the *Annals of Internal Medicine*, one of the journals whose advertisements were scrutinized. It was written by researchers from the University of California, Los Angeles.

In a statement, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, a trade group in Washington, strongly objected to the methods and conclusions of the study, which it said unfairly impugned "the reputation of an entire industry."

"Prescription drug advertising is the most regulated form of advertising in the United States," the group said, adding that the Food

and Drug Administration vigorously monitors advertisements and that it has adequate controls to deal with those that do not meet U.S. standards.

But Dr. David A. Kessler, the commissioner of food and drugs, said there was indeed a "problem." "The problem of misleading drug advertisements is real," he wrote in an editorial in the same issue of the *Annals of Internal Medicine*. He said the number of misleading ads in the study was "disturbingly high."

Generally, an advertisement that a drug company and its advertising agency writes is approved by the company's medical director, a doctor. The Food and Drug Administration requires that the advertisement adhere to the data that the government agency approved in allowing a company to market the drug and that are included in the drug package insert.

Doctors who object to misleading advertisements sometimes complain to the Food and Drug Administration, which reviews them for possible violations.

Advertisements are one of many ways doctors learn about new drugs. There are also articles in medical journals, scientific meetings and courses, many of which are conducted by medical school faculties and sponsored by drug companies.

The study said that if doctors knew nothing else about a drug, misleading information like that found in 44 percent of advertisements could lead them to prescribe inappropriate drugs, drugs with potentially serious side effects or drugs that are more costly than equally effective alternatives.

The researchers said they recruited more

than 150 doctors and clinical pharmacists to study all of the 109 full-page advertisements in the first 1990 issues of 10 leading medical journals. Participants in the study looked at the advertisements from the point of view of medical professors, not from the vantage point of a government agency.

Many advertisements did not highlight potentially dangerous side effects or had misleading information on the safety and effectiveness of the drugs, the report said. The reviewers judged that 57 percent of the advertisements had little or no educational value.

The experts said they would have recommended against publication of 28 percent of the advertisements and would have demanded major revisions in an additional 34 percent before publication.

Inadequate scientific documentation was found to be a major deficiency in the advertisements, and many references cited in them to back up claims were difficult to find or could not be identified, according to the team of authors. That is, the advertisements might be accurate but doctors reading them have no immediate way of finding out, they said.

Many doctors insist they do not read ads in journals. But an earlier study sponsored by the drug industry showed that advertisements in journals and other promotional material strongly influence the prescribing habits of doctors. Also, the amount of money drug companies spend on ads seems to attest to the effectiveness of such advertisements.

In 1991, drug companies spent \$351 million on advertisements in medical journals.



Martin Chouin/The Associated Press

**THE MAYOR'S NEW CAP** — Mayor David N. Dinkins of New York trying on a cap from England's national cricket team Tuesday in London. Mr. Dinkins, who is seeking to attract foreign businesses to New York, was to arrive in Paris on Wednesday.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Senator Proposes Ban Of Most Handguns

A near-total ban of the 67 million handguns in the United States was proposed this week by Senator John H. Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island. A former governor, a Marine combat veteran of World War II and the Korean War, and a senator since 1976, Mr. Chafee, 69, said the legislation would ban the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, possession or transportation of handguns.

The National Rifle Association, which has been instrumental

in blocking any far-reaching gun-control measures, was predictably unenthusiastic.

"We don't consider it a serious proposal," said Jim Baker, the group's chief lobbyist.

The Chafee bill would establish a grace period during which handguns could be turned in to any law enforcement agency without penalty. Owners would be reimbursed with \$25 or the fair market value of the gun, whichever is greater.

Handgun ownership would continue to be allowed for law officers, antique firearms collectors, federally licensed handgun sporting clubs, federally licensed security guard services and the dealers, importers or manufacturers who service these approved activities.

#### Short Takes

After 11 years of searching, a salvage team burrowing through

the Greenland ice cap has reached one of six U.S. P-38 Lightning fighter planes that crash-landed during World War II after running out of fuel. All crew members were rescued by dog sled.

The plane had settled 257 feet (78 meters) into the snow, which eventually compacted into ice. Sixteen members of the Atlanta-based Greenland Expedition Society pumped steam down a drill shaft to hollow out a cavern so they could lower themselves to the plane. They plan to dismantle it, haul it to the surface and ship it to Georgia.

Governor Lowell P. Weicker Jr. of Connecticut won the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation's annual "Profiles in Courage" award for prevailing in his uphill fight for a state income tax. And now pro-tax candidates in Democratic Party primaries to pick delegates for seven district

nominating conventions have won in all seven districts. "Seven intra-party primaries do not support any sweeping conclusion that the citizens of Connecticut love their new income tax," the *New York Times* said in an editorial. But the results offer "encouraging evidence that voters support candidates who have the courage to make tough choices."

Chris Evert, of tennis fame, says the public's perception of her might not be completely accurate. "I'm not as goody-two-shoes as people think," she told *Sports Illustrated* magazine. "They think I'm squeaky clean. I'm a normal woman. I've dated a lot of guys, I've had a few drinks, I've told dirty jokes, I've cursed, and I've been rude to my parents."

Arthur Higbee

## Bush Widens Tax Plan For Enterprise Zones

By Ann Devroy  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — President George Bush told congressional leaders Tuesday that it would broadly expand his proposal to create urban enterprise zones, including tax benefits for poor people employed in those zones, as it seeks to generate support in Congress for its urban legislation.

In a meeting Tuesday with a bipartisan group of congressional leaders and with California officials, Mr. Bush embraced a broader and deeper program than that in his budget. The original proposal would have provided certain tax benefits for companies locating in 10 such zones.

The White House has now proposed deeper tax benefits, including a refundable earned income-tax credit for unemployed people who get jobs in the zones. The credit would basically offset the Social Security taxes and other taxes from lower-income wage earners that sometimes result in their bringing home less money when working than they did when they collected welfare benefits.

The administration would also allow businesses investing in enterprise zones to write off up to \$50,000 in capital expenses the first year, compared to spreading those expenses out over several years, and will allow them to use both tangible and intangible assets in calculating capital gains. All of these elements have been proposed by Democrats.

Mr. Bush has already agreed to turn the zone proposal into a type of urban entitlement. If a city meets the criteria for unemployment, crime and other categories of distress, it would automatically be eligible for establishing a federal enterprise zone.

As a result, the administration hopes support for the proposal will increase among urban mayors, most of whom are Democrats, and put pressure on Democrats in Congress to approve at least the enterprise zone part of the legislation this year.

The enterprise zone proposal will be "costly," officials said, and it is unclear how the White House would finance it, or whether the Republicans and Democrats could agree on actual costs.

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## Pentagon Aide's Criticism Is Blow to SDI

By William J. Broad  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — The Pentagon's top program analyst has criticized the Strategic Defense Initiative, saying it calls for a rushed deployment that threatens costly and crippling problems.

The criticism of the program, a \$35 billion plan to protect the nation from nuclear attack with land-based interceptors, is the sharpest to date by a senior Defense Department official. It might fray or break a coalition on Capitol Hill that last year endorsed the building of limited missile defenses after the anti-missile battles of the Gulf War.

The official, David S.C. Chu, assistant secretary of defense for program analysis and evaluation, says in an internal Pentagon document that the plan should be overhauled to delay the system's debut by as much as six years, from 1997 to 2003, so that prototype arms and other anti-missile apparatus can be thoroughly tested.

Rejecting such criticism, the plan's architects say they remain confident that an initial system can be fielded by 1997. But they concede that abbreviated testing carries many risks.

"The issue is whether you can manage that risk in a responsible way," said Henry F. Cooper, director of the anti-missile effort. "I think that's achievable."

The system could be put in place without significant cost overruns, schedule slips or technical flaws, he said.

The Chu analysis was made available by an analyst who views the anti-missile plan as flawed and wanted to call attention to high-level Pentagon doubts about it.

The disputed plan is the main legacy of the Strategic Defense Initiative, which was begun nearly a decade ago by President Ronald Reagan to build a space- and land-based defense against a missile attack.

the general goal of the program has shifted, from one that would have created an impenetrable shield against thousands of Soviet warheads to forging a defense against accidental launchings and attacks by rogue commanders and renegade nations.

The program's cost this year is \$4.15 billion, a record high. Annual costs are expected to double as research gives way to production of batteries of interceptors. The plan for land-based interceptors is the only part of the initiative to be endorsed by Congress, which is bitterly divided over the merits of arms based in space.

The Missile Defense Act was signed into law by President George Bush in December. Mr. Cooper, of the Strategic Defense

Initiative Organization, which runs the anti-missile research program, recently testified before Congress about how the agency would meet the act's requirements.

Its plan would delay the launching of space arms but would have one land-based battery of interceptors ready in 1997. The battery site would have 100 interceptors housed in underground silos.

The rocket-powered interceptors would have nonnuclear warheads that use advanced sensors to locate a target.

The challenge in developing such a system was illustrated on March 13 when an experimental interceptor called Eris blasted off from Kwajalein atoll in the Western Pacific but, because of technical er-

rors, failed to hit a mock warhead in space. Eris is the general prototype for the proposed system of land-based interceptors.

The deployment plan recently came under the scrutiny of Mr. Chu, who in essence is the Pentagon's technical conscience, studying arms programs to make them more efficient as they move from research to production.

Writing on May 15 to Donald J. Yockey, under secretary of defense for acquisition, Mr. Chu warned that the \$35 billion plan for interceptor deployment was too risky and "almost certain to suffer early, significant cost growth and schedule slippage" because little of the initial apparatus would be tested thoroughly before manufacturing.

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# Battered by Serbs, Sarajevo Takes On Beirut Look

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

**SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina** — When the BBC shortwave service broadcast a report Monday that a new cease-fire had been reached in Sarajevo, it was news to Serbian officers at the Lukavica Barracks here.

One officer picked up a roll of teleprinter paper from Tanjug, the press agency in Belgrade, and scanned the dispatches.

"I see nothing about a cease-fire here," he said.

Since ethnic armies began destroying Sarajevo two months ago, cease-fires have been barely evident in the spring rain before vanishing in cloud and mist.

The cease-fire, arranged by the United Nations on Sunday, came and went like its predecessors. Sporadic fire, some of it from Serbian guns aimed at the city center, held by Muslims, lasted from early morning until

late night. There was not so much as a pause at 6 P.M., the cease-fire deadline.

The comparison that almost everybody here uses is Beirut, as if to comfort themselves that the Sarajevo disaster is not unique.

So far, the rubble in Sarajevo may not be quite so widespread as it was in Beirut after 16 years of bombings and sporadic fighting. But the scope of Sarajevo's misery is astonishing for a conflict that began just two months ago. In effect, a European city with a population of half a million has become a jungle.

Much of what is happening is barely visible to outsiders. But on the front lines around Ilidza, a Serbian-held suburb, the prevailing view is that weeks or even months of fighting are ahead.

Even then, many say, there is little hope that Sarajevo can again be what it was before, a city where three religions and cultures — the Slavic Muslims, the Roman Catholic

Croats and the Eastern Orthodox Serbs — can live together.

"People have done such terrible things to each other that they will never again be able to live side by side," said Colonel Tomislav Sipic, the commander of Serbian forces surrounding the city.

The colonel seemed restrained on matters that excite extreme passions among many Serbs, and agreed that his side must bear its share of blame for attacks on civilians, the focus of the fighting.

At one point, with dawn over the mountains, he rose from his chair, walked to the window, and said: "After living so well in Yugoslavia, and creating this disaster, we should get a Nobel Prize for stupidity."

On Monday, UN peacekeeping commanders said they would try to arrange for a cease-fire around the airport to allow aid flights.

To do so, the UN officers must negotiate first with the Serbian commanders, but those who approach their positions quickly learn

that the Serbs do not fully control the airport or any Sarajevo positions ostensibly theirs.

Serbian vehicles entering through Ilidza must cross the airport, racing down the runway to evade Muslim snipers.

In Ilidza, one of the more formidable Serbian strongholds, tensions are high. In a grassy park that was once a popular spa, hotels dating from the 19th century have been turned into bunkers.

The hotels came under heavy fire from Muslim positions only a few hundred yards away across the river two weeks ago. Serbian fighters now patrol in armored personnel carriers flying Serbia's flag.

One Serb, venturing into the uncut grass in the complex with his Kalashnikov assault rifle at his hip, adopted a stoic attitude. "The Muslims have attacked twice already, and they will attack again, but we will fight them off," he said.

"Then they will come again, and we will fight them off again. This is Sarajevo."

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# Serbs Attack UN Aid Convoy in Bosnia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BELGRADE** — Serbian fighters machine-gunned a United Nations-escorted food and medical aid convoy on the outskirts of Sarajevo on Tuesday, wounding at least two people, local radio reported.

UN peacekeepers in the besieged Bosnian capital confirmed the attack but did not say who was responsible.

Although Serbs have been accused of most of the violence in the breakup of Yugoslavia, the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, said in a report from New York that Croatian troops as well as the Serb-led Yugoslav Federal Army were fighting in Bosnia.

Last month, the UN leader put most of the blame for the battles in Bosnia on Serbs and the Serbian-allyed federal force, saying they were trying to carve out ethnically pure regions.

His report Tuesday said that Croatian troops in Bosnia were under Croatia's control, whether formally or de facto. That assertion contradicts the authorities in neighboring Croatia, who have insisted that Croatian soldiers in Bosnia had left the Croatian Army and were not subject to its control.

UN peacekeeping forces, Mr. Boutros Ghali said, had "received reliable reports of Croatian Army personnel, in uniform, operating within and as part of, military formations" in Bosnia.

"International observers do not, however, doubt that portions of Bosnia-Herzegovina are under the control of Croatian military units, whether belonging to the local Territorial Defense, to paramilitary groups or to the Croatian Army," he said.

Artillery shells rained on Sarajevo overnight Monday and again Tuesday from Serbian positions overlooking the city. Muslims and Serbs fought on its west side.

The convoy of two buses carrying five tons of food and medicine for civilians trapped by ethnic fighting came under machine-gun fire as it neared Dobrinja, Sarajevo radio and UN officials said.

They said the drivers of both buses, which were escorted by two UN armored cars, were wounded.

An editor at Sarajevo radio said by phone that its correspondent on the scene identified the assailants as Serb irregulars, who have repeatedly shot at UN relief missions.

He said the UN's armored cars were also struck by heavy machine-gun bursts. Both vehicles were reported to have withdrawn.

In Paris, Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany said that a European military corps could intervene in the war in Yugoslavia, but he emphasized that such a force should not include Germans.

Mr. Kinkel, who was speaking at a meeting of the Western European Union, said that military intervention to enforce the UN embargo should be a "last recourse."

Germany holds the presidency of the Western European Union, the defense arm of the European Community, and Mr. Kinkel is thus president of its council.

Echoing statements by other Western diplomats and ministers, Mr. Kinkel said military intervention "should not and cannot be extended."

In Berlin, the Portuguese prime minister, Anibal Cavaco Silva, said that if the sanctions did not work, military intervention might be necessary. Portugal holds the EC's rotating presidency.



A gunman guards his Sarajevo post under a poster warning that "criminals" will be destroyed.

# SIEGE: Trapped for Month by Snipers, a Professor Witnesses the Carnage

(Continued from page 1)

city around 6 A.M., so Mr. Susko sets his alarm clock for 5.

To keep himself sane, he said, he uses whatever morning quiet there is to sit at his desk and translate a few verses of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass." He has translated of 51 works of American and English literature.

If he lives through the siege and if Sarajevo survives as a city where a non-Serb can publish a book, he said, he will bring out "one big fat

integral edition" of Whitman's works in Serbo-Croat.

Being stuck inside a building for a month and a day has made him more than a little stir-crazy, he said.

As for his family, he said, "My daughter is holding up fine. I try to joke with her." He said his wife was less successful in handling the stress. She has "locked into survival," he said, cooking, washing clothes and taking care of the family.

His building is protected by Bos-

nian militia forces who have been able to stop Serbian forces from crossing a nearby street.

A building on the far side of that street was overrun two weeks ago by the army and ordered evacuated by officers shouting through megaphones, Mr. Susko said. He said he later saw men in uniform looting the building.

The imposition of UN economic sanctions against Serb-dominated Yugoslavia has brightened the spirits of some people under siege in Sarajevo, he said.

"But I personally don't think that this will put an end to what is happening," he said. "Sanctions are a slow way of doing it. It will take six months for Serbia to feel the sanctions. In the meantime people in Bosnia are getting killed every day. How many cities will be destroyed?"

"The Serbs must be blasted out of their positions. There must be something to make them think that they are not invulnerable to justice. They still believe they can do anything they want."

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**FAX NO: (852) 824 2786**

**The closing date for submission of pre-qualification proposals is 3 August 1992.**



# French Vote Exposes Fragility

## Communist Defection Almost Brings Down Socialists

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service  
PARIS — A decision by French Communists to abandon passive backing for the ruling Socialists and join in a censure motion brought by the conservative opposition has exposed the vulnerability of France's minority government and the political turbulence in the debate over the future of Europe.

The two-month old government of the Socialist prime minister, Pierre Berégovoy, narrowly survived a no-confidence vote Monday night when Communist and neo-Gaullist deputies teamed up to condemn its support for sweeping reforms in the European Community's farm policy. The motion fell only three votes short of the 289 that it would take to topple the government.

It was only the second time that the Communists have abandoned their passive support for the Socialists and voted to bring down the government. But André Lajoinie, head of the Communist faction in the National Assembly, said his party could not tolerate the planned cuts in farm subsidies. He said they had been "imposed by the United States" and derived from "harmful decisions taken in the logic" of the Maastricht treaty on political and economic union.

Until now, the Communists have been reluctant to do anything to undermine the government and expedite national legislative elections, scheduled for next year. Their recalcitrance is rooted not so much in loyalty toward the Socialists, whom they feel have betrayed them as well as leftist causes, but in the grim reckoning that an early vote would greatly diminish their share of parliamentary seats.

Lately, the Communists have been trying to rebuild their electoral base among disgruntled farmers and

anti-European elements to compensate for the loss of some working-class voters who have switched loyalties to the far-right, anti-immigrant National Front.

Similarly, the Gaullists have reinforced their chauvinist warning about losing national sovereignty to a European superstate.

The Communists and the Gaullists have become strange bedfellows in the European debate, arguing that France's rural heritage, political traditions and prosperity will suffer if President François Mitterrand's vision of a more cohesive Europe becomes a reality.

The opposition centrist parties, linked with the Gaullists in an alliance called Union for France, have emerged as crucial supporters of the Socialist government's parliamentary campaign to ratify the Maastricht treaty. Led by former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the centrists have insisted on their pro-European stance despite the split in opposition ranks.

The support from the centrists gave the Socialists a comfortable majority in winning approval in the National Assembly to revise the constitution to make it compatible with the Maastricht treaty. The changes would cede powers to the EC to establish a single currency and economic union and allow citizens of other EC countries living in France to vote in local elections.

The bill is now before the Senate, where some Gaullists are expected to press their drive to revoke the rights of non-French EC citizens to vote in any French elections. If it passes the Senate, the bill must then be approved by both houses meeting in special congress at Versailles. But if it fails, Mr. Mitterrand has given notice that he will take the issue to the public in a referendum.

# VOTE: Rebuff to EC

(Continued from page 1)

by that country's constitutional ban on abortion.

Here in Denmark, opposition to the treaty centered on fears that the economy would be dominated by the colossus of Germany to the south and its political decisions shaped by a closed French-speaking bureaucracy in Brussels.

"I voted no," said Kamilla Kristensen, a 21-year-old student at the university here who crossed an "X" on the "no" side of her ballot in a booth in the central court of Copenhagen's City Hall.

"It's not because I don't want to be a part of Europe," she said. "It's because the administration in Brussels is too big."

Karsten Hougstrup, a 24-year-old unemployed hairdresser, said he voted yes. "Denmark has made a lot of money because it belongs to the community," he said, before getting onto a bicycle to ride off to an appointment.

The weather was brilliantly sunny and warm, as it had been for weeks, though 82.9 percent of the 3.964 million voters cast ballots anyway, more than in the last referendum in 1984, on the treaty on establishing the barrier-free market.

Only two of the eight parties in the Danish parliament, the Socialist People's Party and the Progress Party, took positions against ratification, on the grounds that European political unity had gone far enough as it was and that Denmark's membership in the EC would not be endangered even if it voted no.

Danish supporters of the treaty, led by Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, warned that a negative vote would mean a loss of Danish influence in the Community at a time when its Nordic neighbors were clamoring to get in.

"It's going to be very difficult," he said. "Everybody should think very hard about what to do, and not make any rash decisions."

The treaty provides for a common European currency as early as 1997 in countries that meet the stringent fiscal and monetary conditions set for it and want to participate. Denmark had planned another referendum to decide that when the time comes.

Britain had negotiated the right for its Parliament to make the final decision on whether it wanted to be part of the monetary union.

# U.S. Drops Allied Anti-Tank Project

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As declining military budgets put the squeeze on joint Western armaments projects, the United States has dealt a blow to trans-Atlantic cooperation by withdrawing from an initially successful venture — the battlefield weapon known as the multiple-launcher rocket system.

Formal U.S. notification to abandon the final stage of the multinational program, known as MLRS Phase 3, will be delivered next week in Brussels, U.S. officials said Tuesday.

MLRS was the last major component in an ambitious North Atlantic Treaty Organization program for joint weaponry, which has quietly faded with the demise of an allied frigate, target-seeking artillery munitions and command-and-control software.

The U.S. decision occurs amid signs of growing nationalism about new armaments, as Germany moves toward pulling out of the European fighter-jet project and Washington resists a French takeover of LTV, the U.S. military contractor.

The Bush administration's action to halt its

involvement in MLRS development, anticipated for several weeks in industrial circles, is seen in Europe as an instance of U.S. unreliability in arms cooperation.

To cushion the blow, the Bush administration is weighing the idea of helping the European partners in MLRS — Britain, France and Germany — pursue the program on their own.

On the strength of indications that the Europeans want to go ahead, a U.S. official said, Washington is "giving active consideration" to the possibility of leasing them the U.S. test range at White Sands, New Mexico.

There are no facilities in Europe for testing an advanced surface-to-surface weapon and making the sophisticated electronic evaluations needed to make changes before production.

Designed to knock out fleets of tanks and armored vehicles by saturating a target with rockets, MLRS, which has been under allied development and manufacture for nearly a decade, performed effectively against Iraq in the Gulf War.

The third and final phase of the MLRS program — which European governments apparently want to develop on their own — will

provide a new degree of sophistication, enabling the warheads to separate and seek out enemy tanks as they scatter and release decoys to evade destruction.

The United States has decided to shift its investment to a rival, airborne system using a different, more promising electronic system of detecting targets — a technology that Washington apparently does not want to share with allies.

Selling MLRS as a sound investment in the allied family of compatible weapons, the United States persuaded European governments to invest in the joint effort in the mid-1970s at the price of dropping their own potentially competing sophisticated forms of artillery.

As European governments debate what forms of cooperation can enable them to afford new weapons, the U.S. decision to abandon MLRS is being interpreted by some critics as a sign of new reluctance in Washington to share critical technology with allies.

"It's worse than that," a European industrialist commented, saying that the sudden U.S. action showed that even a successful allied program could not withstand domestic pressures in Washington.

# Arafat Is Doing Well After Surgery, Doctor Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMMAN, Jordan — Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, was reported Tuesday to be making a good recovery from brain surgery to remove blood clots caused by injuries in an April plane crash, one of his physicians said.

Dr. Youssef Ksoud, director of medical services at the King Hussein Medical Center, said that Mr. Arafat, 62, had been moved out of intensive care a few hours after the operation.

Although Mr. Arafat's doctors have said his condition is not life-threatening, the surgery underscored his role as virtually the sole leader of the PLO, with no obvious successor in sight.

Dr. Ksoud said Mr. Arafat was offered a light breakfast. He is awake and doing well, the doctor added.

The blood clots were detected during examinations over the weekend after Mr. Arafat complained of recurrent headaches.

Arafat had said France offered him medical treatment for the injuries suffered when his plane went down in the Libyan desert during a storm.

"After this plane crash in Libya in which I was nearly killed, France offered me treatment in France," he said in an interview published Tuesday by the French daily Le Quotidien.

The crash came two months after Georges Habbash, the guerrilla leader, was admitted to a Paris hospital. An outcry forced Mr. Habbash to

leave France and led to the resignation of three government officials and the head of the French Red Cross.

The Foreign Ministry in Paris had no immediate comment on Mr. Arafat's disclosure that he had been offered French medical help.

A spokesman recalled that France had sent two aircraft from bases in Africa to search for the missing plane, and they returned to base when word went out that Mr. Arafat and his group had been found. (AP, Reuters)

# Thousands Riot in Iran Over Squatter Evictions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEHRAN — At least one person was killed and hundreds arrested in Meshed during a protest in which thousands of people rioted, burning cars and buildings, according to an Iranian official and news reports Tuesday.

Meshed, one of Iran's major cities, has 2.5 million people and is about 700 kilometers (400 miles) east of Tehran.

The rioting was the latest and most serious in a series of protests across Iran over the last year against government moves to evict squatters.

Contradicting the official's report of only one fatality, residents in Meshed said that as many as six had been killed in the rioting over the weekend.

A doctor said hundreds of people had suffered minor injuries as "the night sky was covered with flames" and anarchy spread across much of the city.

Mayor Saberi Far, quoted Tuesday by the newspaper Jomhuri Islami, accused "hypocrites" of being responsible for the violence. This term is an allusion to the extremist Mujahideen Khalq.

The paper said about 100 buildings had been damaged by demonstrators, who, it charged, set fire to several bookstores and burned copies of the Koran.

The mayor said one person, a student, was killed.

Residents said the city had still not returned to normal. Many shops were closed, they said.

Iranian analysts said that the violent protests in the inner cities, where poverty and housing shortages are widespread, were not strictly political.

Rather, they said, the turbulence of the first few years after the 1979 Islamic revolution led some to believe that since the revolution was made in the name of the poor, they could make their home on state property. They were misled by the ambiguity of religious interpretations that define ownership by planting trees or a garden on a plot. (AFP, NYT, Reuters)

# MAO: Now, a Sort of Sainthood

(Continued from page 1)

and shops in Guangzhou in 1990 and then spread throughout the country. Some drivers say that they don't fully believe in the cult, but that a laminated Mao photo at 40 cents is cheap insurance — just in case.

"Everybody else is doing it, so I thought it'd be a good idea, too," said a Beijing taxi driver.

Those who display the photos acknowledge that the Maoist period was a time of brutality and poverty, and they seem to have little interest in returning to the days of the communes. They focus on the happier aspects of those years.

"Now everybody's corrupt and money-grubbing," said a Shanghai driver in his 40s who displays a picture of Mao. "Under Chairman Mao, people at least were honest and cared for the country."

The fond recollections of the Maoist era parallel the nostalgia for the days of Stalin, when life was unidimensional but at least suffused with order and purpose. Sociologists have written of how some people, disoriented by the new chaos of pluralism, seek to "escape from freedom" to the womb of authoritarianism, and that perspective may help explain the Mao portraits in China and the Stalin portraits displayed in some Russian vehicles.

The ascension of Mao has left the Chinese government in an awkward position. Today's leaders praise Mao as a way of increasing the legitimacy of Communist rule but some ordinary Chinese display Mao's image in part to show distaste for those who followed him. It is a safe form of dissent.

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STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

Hip-Hop Style Meets Melody

As Rap Influences All Pop Music, It Gets Hard to Say What's What

By Jon Pareles  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The word "Tennessee" hounces in stereo above cowbells and maracas. A hip-hop drummer and turntable scratching kick in, and a voice starts to chant-verse about home and roots; a second voice arrives with a smooth refrain.

A woman casually interrupts to challenge one of the male singers to a game of horseshoes. The chant returns, then a stretched-out chorus, with women harmonizing and one commanding the lead, belting "Take me home" in long-gospeled phrases. More conversation, some rhythm and scratching, and it's over.

The song is "Tennessee," a hit single by Arrested Development that easily confounds even the latest pop categories. Even without any rapping, it's unmistakably hip-hop.

Songs like "Tennessee" show that within the musical revolution that is hip-hop, a new uprising has begun. Performers, including Arrested Development, Basehead, Divine Styler, P.M. Dawn and De La Soul, have been knocking down whatever divisions remain between pop music and hip-hop.

Melody and speech, sampled snippets and live instruments turn up in the mix, which might coalesce into a pop chorus or break down to pure rhythm. Songs pause, comment on themselves, then resume or jump-cut to a new track, in a style that's simultaneously playful, wild-eyed and intensely self-conscious.

LIKE genetically engineered bacteria that chew up oil spills and spit out benign hydrocarbons, hip-hop has begun to process and transform all the pop around it. Anyone who tries to police a boundary between rap and other popular music is going to have a very tough time.

The emerging new style has been labeled "alternative rap" by Billboard but is better described as psychedelic rap, space-rap or maybe meta-rap. It is, in part, a tribute to the continuing appeal of melody in an era when pop is increasingly rhythm-driven.



Members of Arrested Development, with Speech in front.

harsh cities to the suburbs beyond, its emotional range broadened to address backyards as well as streets, leisure as well as pressure. Finally, along came De La Soul to make it official. With the 1988 album "Three Feet High and Rising," which drew on Johnny Cash and French-language courses as well as funk, De La Soul brought soft-spoken rap — often goofy and light-headed, occasionally serious — onto the charts.

The floodgates didn't open; there aren't that many inspired eccentrics around. But along came P.M. Dawn from New Jersey, mixing gentle rap and full-fledged singing while musing over this life and the next. P.M. Dawn reached No. 1, and the recording business, confused as ever by formula-busters, made way for more oddballs.

Like Basehead, the project of the songwriter and producer Michael Ivey, On "Play With Toys" (Imago Records), Ivey talk-sings in a voice just above a mumble. He ruminates over the loss of a girlfriend, drinks beer, examines reasons for apathy, worries over violence.

ONLY hip-hop could have created a place for a character as extravagantly aberrant as Divine Styler, who has just released his second album, "Spiral Walls Containing Autisms of Light" (Giant/Reprise). Divine Styler proselytizes for Islam, declaims on sequencers ("Low above critica functions deliver me / Come into the jungle boogie to the livery"), and howls "Let me in!" Accompanied by a band, Divine Styler fol-

lows a stream of consciousness that eddies from spacey echoes to bard rock to enigmatic whispers, closer in spirit to Jimi Hendrix and Sun Ra than to most schools of rap.

Albums like these are only the first glimmers of an omnivorous pop: pop with its roots reclaimed, scrambled and reassembled by hip-hop. It may be more than coincidence that the lyrics on all three seek transcendence and escape, just as the music breaks free of fixed forms and received methods, inventing its continuity along the way.

Arrested Development intones, "All of us must swim the seas, 'cause our path's been washed away." They're talking about morality, but they could be talking about music, too.

Hollywood News Game

For Movie Stars and Press, It's Kiss and Clash

By Bernard Weinraub  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — This town's journalists are in an uproar. "Outrage," "blackmail," "the final insult" — these are some of their milder comments about the latest attempts by movie star handlers to control them.

At issue is nothing less than the spoken words of Tom Cruise. In Hollywood, Cruise's spoken words are viewed as significant, even if they're usually not.

But in this case, Cruise's publicist, Pat Kingsley, one of the shrewdest and most powerful in town, demanded the other day that journalists attending a press junket for the film, "Far and Away," sign a "consent agreement" placing restrictions on them before interviewing the movie star.

The contract has essentially two stipulations: The first is that the interview with Cruise, as well as his co-star and wife, Nicole Kidman, "be printed only during or in connection with the initial theatrical release of the motion picture."

As one of Cruise's associates said pointedly, this would bar "tabloid" television shows like "Hard Copy" from using the actor's comments or photographs in an embarrassing report next year on, say, "hunks of the year. The second stipulation is that newspaper and magazine reporters not surreptitiously sell their interviews to supermarket tabloids and other journals.

In many ways, the controversy underscores the conflicts of reporting on Hollywood, where stars demand to be treated with kid gloves and many journalists and editors are often too willing to oblige.

The Hollywood Reporter, the trade daily, quoted Jack Matthews, the movie critic for New York Newsday, as calling the contract "the final insult" and Tom Kessler, the entertainment editor of The Dallas Morning News, as terming it "alarming and outrageous."

But Kingsley and Nancy Schtzer, who represents Kidman, ask, essentially, what's all the fuss about? "Believe me, we're not attempting to control what people ask or what they write," Kingsley said. "But if you say you're doing an interview for Harper's Bazaar or Vanity Fair, we don't want the interview to show up in The Star or The Enquirer. We only ask that they write for the magazine or newspaper or television program that they said they were interviewing for."

THE contract with journalists is probably legally unenforceable and may seem a little silly to the outside world, but within Hollywood, the issue of the contracts is releasing "Far and Away."

Beyond the dispute about the contract, however, rests a more serious issue that is widely discussed in Hollywood. That is, many journalists and their editors have allowed themselves to be controlled,

in subtle, and not so subtle, ways by Hollywood for a long time.

When President George Bush holds a news conference, he often faces very tough questions. During the recent Academy Awards ceremony, however, Jodie Foster and Anthony Hopkins were actually given a round of applause in the press room backstage by star-struck journalists. The first question was, "Jodie, who designed your outfit?"

On a more serious level, there are, indeed, some murky facts of journalistic life in Hollywood. The first is that movie stars and their publicists throw their weight around, often successfully bargaining for favorite writers and photographers and barring others viewed as too tough.

Magazines including Vanity Fair and Premiere are sometimes accused of negotiating with a movie star's press agent over writers and photographers. The editors of both magazines deny it.

"They do try to muscle you," acknowledged Tina Brown, the editor of Vanity Fair, a monthly whose cover is highly prized in Hollywood. "I've had Barbra Streisand ask for copy approval. I walked away from that. It's hard to say no to Barbra Streisand, but I was not going to have that. She did come back."

Susan Lyne, the editor of Premiere, said, "If I think someone's a difficult interview, I will match them with someone to get them to open up. If someone says we will not do this piece if that person is the writer, then we will kill the piece." She added, "It's easy to be blackballed in that world as a writer."

Rewards and punishments are common in Hollywood for journalists. This reporter was barred from the studio's showings of "Lethal Weapon 3." Warner Brothers officials said, because its director, Richard Donner, objected to an article about his critical and financial failure, "Radio Flyer."

The role of journalists is made even trickier by the junkets. Press junkets are held, often in Los Angeles, so that 100 to 200 journalists can show up for a weekend of interviews, movies and fun and games in advance of a film's opening.

This creates ethical questions for journalists accepting freebies while presumably being open-minded.

Many major newspapers, including The New York Times, however, do not allow their reporters to accept studio-paid junkets.

Ethical questions are not restricted to journalists on junkets. Some journalists are trying to peddle screenplays. Others are star-struck. Paul Rosenfield, who covered the movie industry for The Los Angeles Times, recently published a book, "The Club Rules," about the Hollywood "club." Rosenfield acknowledges his infatuation with stars.

For example, he recounts a dinner party where the producer Leonard Goldberg allowed him to wear Goldberg's fancy watch for two hours. Rosenfield wrote that "such was the effect of his generosity that I never wrote an unkind word about Leonard. Not in the 19 years since then that I covered Hollywood for The Los Angeles Times."

LONDON THEATER

A Life of Byron, Nice but Boring

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Certain shows are built for the road: Derek Jacobi's Byron recital, originally entitled "The Lunatic, the Lover and the Poet," has been around the world these past 15 years or so, perfect Sunday night material for far-flung arts festivals or charitable fund-raisers. Unobjectionable, and unexceptional, if a little unexciting, it had its own quiet charm for those in need of an instant guide to Byronic life and work, or those who didn't want to ask too many difficult questions or receive too many disturbing answers about the darker sides of his nature.

Charity, however, begins abroad. The recital has now been retitled "Mad, Bad and Dangerous to Know," after a review of Byron by one of his more flamboyantly romantic female lovers, Lady Caroline Lamb, cut down to a cast of two and unwisely promoted to a fully fledged full-price West End run at the Ambassador. There it looks uneasy and a little inadequate, not least because of a script of stammering banality cobbled together from the usual schoolbook sources by Jane McCulloch.

McCulloch also directs a static evening in which Jacobi, 20 years older than the poet when he died, and Isla Blair, as all the women in his life, drift around a couple of wickerwork chairs in a half-top through the known facts of Byron's life and work, but one totally devoid of any real feeling, dramatic tension or development.

If you were the organizer of a Byron Society annual dinner and needed at short notice a brief postprandial entertainment that would avoid all controversy, then this little duo-lecture

might just about fit the bill. We are taken briefly through childhood (dubfist, peevish, tricky mother) Harrow, Cambridge (wild laughter, sermons and soda water) and rapidly into early adulthood where Jacobi's special talent for high-camp historicist works best. Blair fares less well, having to sketch in incoherent half-sisters and abandoned wives and random mistresses with minimal help from the script and also having to sing Byronic lyrics to a score by Donald Fraser. As a short evening starts to seem endless, Jacobi goes further and further on the historicist top. He is reduced to a one-dimensional role that totally fails to come to any real terms with the first playboy of the West End world.

Bad, Boring and Irritating to Watch, "Mad, Bad and Dangerous to Know" is Byron with all the juices drained away, an evening of infinite niceness but not a lot else, least of all any real understanding of why the poet remains as formidable as he does.

At the Young Vic, Philip Ryan's "In the Midnight Hour" is another of the nostalgic-anthology sing-alongs that have recently saturated the fringes of the West End. This one devoted to the soul music of a British coastal town in the mid-1960s. The format is intriguing, in that it mixes the usual bandstand solos with a sketchy plot about bored, disenfranchised youth that could come from any of the black-and-white realism movies that made stars out of Albert Finney, Tom Courtenay, Alan Bates and Rita Tushingham at around this time.

In that sense, "In the Midnight Hour" is a musical "Saturday Night and Sunday Morning," sketchy but strongly played by Gillian Beron, Anthony Barclay and Jeremy Brook in a production by Karen Stephens and Chris White.

During and immediately after World War II, there was a curious European and American theatrical fashion to which Giraudoux, Anouilh, Beaumont Newhall and even Robert Sherwood subscribed. It involved the returning to Earth of Greek gods who then became embroiled in latter-day romantic comedies.

Forty years later, it is surprising to find the fashion revived by Tim Luscombe in his debut as a writer-director with the London Gay Theatre, but "EuroVision" (at the Drill Hall) is an ambitious and complex piece involving a couple of young gay Londoners on a pilgrimage to the EuroVision Song Contest. There they become embroiled with a couple of ghosts, those of the Emperor Hadrian and his mysteriously drowned lover, not to mention a television hostess suddenly overtaken by the spirit of Europe.

LUSCOMBE has taken on vastly more than his play can easily accommodate, but many of its ideas are interesting, not least the EuroVision Song Contest seen as a continental battle of nations trying to work out their own sexual and political hangups. Then again we are asked to concern ourselves with the quest for true gay love, but this is some way from "The Boys in the Band."

Instead, it's the boys on the bandstand, a campy fable desperately in need of cutting and reshaping but often wonderfully inventive and at times filled with more classical ghosts than any university library. A large and patchy cast does its best to work out whether the characters are in a television farce or a classic allegory, though only Adam Morgan and James Dreyfus, as the two likely lads on a search for sexual and musical adventure, seem to have fully the confidence of an extremely tricky and tricky text.

EASTERN & CENTRAL EUROPEAN ENERGY  
JUNE 24-26, 1992, VIENNA  
08.00 OPENING ADDRESS  
11.00 COFFEE  
11.30 ENERGY SUPPLY - SECURITY & ECONOMICS  
13.00 LUNCH  
14.30 INFRASTRUCTURE - PIPELINES, TRANSPORTATION & STORAGE  
15.45 TEA  
16.15 INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL METHODS & SOURCES  
16.30 COCKTAILS  
08.30 UPSTREAM - HAZARDS & ATTRACTIVEIONS OF THE REGION  
10.00 KEYNOTE ADDRESS  
10.30 COFFEE  
11.00 DOWNSTREAM - REFINING & MARKETING  
REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The fee for the conference is £795.00. This includes lunches, the social reception and conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance and will be refunded less a £20.00 cancellation charge for any cancellation received in writing on or before June 12, after which time we regret that there can be no refund. However, substitutions may be made at any time.

ACROSS  
1 Pilgrimage  
5 Cincinnati's river  
9 Prospector's stakeout  
14 Mary's co-star in "South Pacific"  
18 Entrepreneur  
19 Greek goddesses  
17 Author of "Fanny's Complaint"

DOWN  
1 Zeus's wife and namesakes  
2 Mercury, to alchemists  
3 The sarna  
4 Phone man?  
5 Slouan people in Neb.  
6 of Troy  
7 Mangle  
8 Eavesdrop  
9 Pretentiously elegant  
10 Broad-topped hill  
11 Damascene, e.g.  
12 Verdi villain  
13 Convene  
22 Country on the Red Sea  
24 Improperly: Prefix  
27 Imbided  
28 Apple-owning man?  
29 Chief Norse god  
30 Roll-call response  
31 Cole and Turner  
32 Ampersands  
33 Orlop or poop  
34 Half a  
35 Caribbean tree  
36 Prize

Solution to Puzzle of June 2  
COATS EXAMS BET  
USURP LIVIA UTE  
BAKERSFIELD CUR  
LEA REDSKIN  
CABLED STREAM  
ALAI DIPS NAILS  
BARS LOA BERNIE  
AMT TENTED SGT  
NOOSES JAN STAT  
ASNER CAGE PETO  
VERBAL TIO  
ANIMALS IIO  
REL CAPECHARLES  
NIL EBER NEENA  
OLE BERRY ARDEN

OPINION

INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

**The Japanese Are Right**

Americans ought to feel pleased, not frustrated, at Japan's continuing allergy to creating a more activist military force. The strength of anti-militarist opinion has now forced Tokyo to water down legislation allowing Japanese forces to participate in United Nations peacekeeping operations. This residual public pacifism honorably reflects the very lessons that Washington once wanted Japan to learn from World War II. And it reduces the risk of rekindling historic military rivalries between Japan and other Asian powers like South Korea and China. With the collapse of the former Soviet Union easing strategic threats, there is every reason for Japan to go slow in expanding its overseas military role.

The ruling Liberal Democrats, in a compromise with two minor parties, have now agreed to seek only approval in principle of an overseas peacekeeping role. Actual deployment of Japanese forces — except for humanitarian personnel like medics — would require further parliamentary decisions as each case arises. Japan's postwar constitution wisely sets limits on the nature and deployment of military forces. This policy has recently brought charges that Japan unfairly profits from a "free rider" role in which it depends largely on U.S. protection. Tokyo does help offset U.S. defense costs, and it contributed \$12 billion to the Gulf War, but its refusal to

send combat forces brings demands for wider sharing of physical risk. In response, it came up with the idea of participating in UN peacekeeping missions, starting with Cambodia. Washington heartily approved. But America's main Asian allies remained uncomfortable with any Japanese military role. For many Japanese, too, World War II remains a lesson on the disasters that a strong and well-connected military can bring. Some Japanese would rather send volunteers to the United Nations than regular Defense Force units. And others fear uncontrolled escalation should peacekeeping units come under fire in the field. Contrary to the view of Japan-bashing revisionists, parliamentary democracy clearly functions in Tokyo. The very force of public sentiment on this issue makes Asian fears of renewed Japanese militarism seem unrealistic.

Meanwhile, Japan can continue its exemplary foreign aid efforts, including its new ideas for environmental protection in the developing world. In Cambodia, it can make valuable contributions to refugee resettlement and malaria prevention.

Eventually, Japan should share fully in the burdens of frontline peacekeeping. But there is no urgent need to rush ahead in the face of regional and domestic misgivings. Tokyo's weekend compromise honors an honorable ally.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

**Danger in South Asia**

From India, the country that brought us the explosion of a nuclear "demon" (not a bomb) in 1974, now comes a second test of a 1,500-mile (2,400-kilometer) nuclear-capable "technology demonstrator" (not a missile). If Indian scientists are as skilled as Indian semanticists — and there is reason to think they are — then India is just a screwdriver's turn and an honest way from being a full-fledged and acknowledged nuclear power. For that matter, so is its arch-rival, Pakistan, which has followed it in removing every nuclear veil except the last. Nuclear war is thus at least a possibility in South Asia.

India, which went nuclear to match China, plainly ran its missile test last week to answer the large underground weapons test that China audaciously conducted last month while India's president was visiting Beijing. Still, the raw edge of its policy is in Pakistan. And where Pakistan pays a heavy price in American aid foregone for going down the nuclear road, India pays no price, not depending on American aid in the first place. Only now is it coming under serious pressure to review its ways.

In mid-May the Bush administration banned trade with the Russian organization that would sell, and the Indian organization that would buy, certain missile-usable rocket

engine technology. A bipartisan majority on the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee went further and made Russia ineligible for U.S. aid if it completes the sale. Americans say the deal would violate the Missile Technology Control Regime, an informal suppliers' nonproliferation agreement. Russians contend that it won't. Indians add that the regime clubby discriminates against countries such as India that seek technology for urgent civilian purposes.

For Americans, this is a simple issue. Status-conscious India has a fair claim to civilian technology and needy Russia to general aid, but the requirement to tighten the nonproliferation rules comes first. There should be no wavering.

The weekend missile test apparently drew an indigenous technology and provides no easy book for outsider concern. Yet India, losing its old Soviet connection and abandoning a statist economy at the same time, has a growing need for full contacts with the United States and the world economy. It has security needs, too, and is now open to working with Washington on some of them — although not yet on regional nuclear restraint. That is where the priority lies.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

**United Nations' Home**

Chancellor Helmut Kohl has come up with an offer that three United Nations agencies in New York City may find hard to refuse. Come to Bonn, says Mr. Kohl, and we'll pay the moving expenses, give you rent-free offices and toss in German lessons for your staff.

Another agency, the United Nations Children's Fund, is being tempted by suburban New Rochelle, which offers an annual rent of \$331,156, compared with the \$10 million that Unicef now pays.

The right response for New York City is an effective counter-campaign. This means providing short-term inducements and a long-term plan for a growing world organization. It also means nudging Washington to behave responsibly by paying its UN dues, on time and in full.

For New York, more is at stake than losing 2,500 jobs, which generate \$200 million in salaries, rents and other expenses. The United Nations also generates news and tourism, global conferences and state visits; it gives New York its cachet as an international capital. If four agencies depart, other suitors will soon appear to grab what remains.

The UN agencies that Bonn covets — the Development Program, the Population Fund and the Development Fund for Women — now occupy rented offices in two buildings facing U.N. Plaza and in the Daily News building. Total annual rent is around \$14 million. Shaving that figure by finding new space or renegotiating leases is a task ideally suited to Barry Sullivan.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

**Other Comment**

**The Future Starts in California**

The Los Angeles riots, and the unease that affects virtually every city of California, suggest a critical shift from the black-white racial issue that has dominated American social thinking since before the Civil War to a fundamental choice between cosmopolitan multiculturalism and a descent into tribalism.

The de-WASping and de-Europeization of America is under way. Fewer than one-quarter of American children under 15 have two British-descended parents. More than one in four Americans can trace their forebears to someplace other than Europe. Cities from New York, Miami and Toronto to Paris, London, Tokyo and Sidney now face what the Asia expert

Harold Isaacs once described as "a time of confused and chaotic passage."

That conflict should break out first so violently in California was unsurprising: Probably no region of the world has been more impacted by emerging demographic and economic trends. The state, and most of the Los Angeles area, has been transformed into a new kind of society, an amalgam of Asian, Latino, African-American as well as Anglo influences.

In post-riot Los Angeles, the most important discussions are not those held on Washington television talk shows or among partisan politicians, but those that take place with friends and neighbors about where we — and America — go from here.

— Joel Kotkin, author of "Tribes," commenting in *The Washington Post*.

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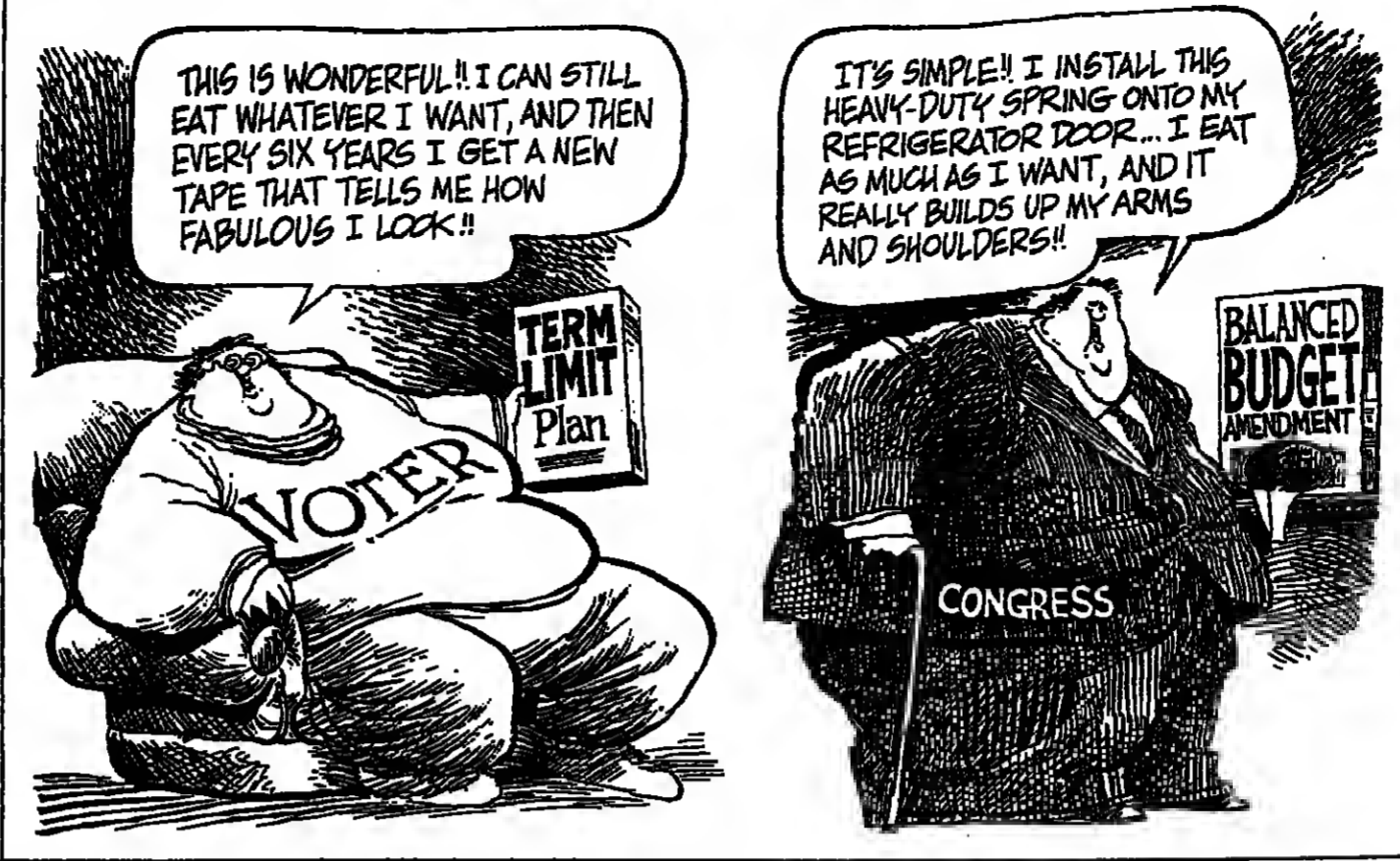
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**DIET FADS**



**Yes, the Earth Summit Can Be a Coming Together**

By Joseph A. Staniak

PARIS — The road to Rio might well lead the world backward to the North-South confrontations of the 1970s instead of forward to a clearer 21st century. For the Earth Summit to succeed, it must concentrate on technology, a force that can transcend national boundaries and political differences. The development and transfer of technology through market forces and open international trade can improve energy efficiency, reduce pollution and help to cure a growing list of environmental ills.

The Earth Summit threatens to cause resentment and confrontation. Environmentalists in the Northern Hemisphere are pushing for policies to "save" the planet, potentially at the expense of economic growth in the South. Many in the South charge that the North, already wealthy, is seeking to deny them the same opportunities for higher income and better lives.

At the crux of the negotiations lie energy and technology. Oil producers and consumers are fighting over policies aimed at cutting fossil fuel use and the resulting carbon dioxide emissions that are assumed to be a main culprit in global warming. The European Community's proposed tax on energy use — the carbon tax — recently touched off a hot debate with the Gulf Cooperation Council. The oil producers say that if anyone wants to discourage energy use through higher costs, the producers should reap the benefits. To that end, Saudi Arabia has slanted its own policies toward higher prices.

But the ultimate environmental issue is not who should set energy prices or collect taxes. It is how we use energy — the technology of energy for feeding our cars, heating our homes and producing goods and services.

Conflicts can be prevented by shifting the focus from regulation and taxation to markets and technology. The United States is already taking steps to mandate emission standards and leave it to corporations to choose the most efficient technologies and fuels. A market has sprung up in pollution rights; this concentrates pollution control where the greatest gains can be achieved with the least expense.

This same flexible approach to unleashing creativity can be applied across the globe. The trading of pollution permits within and between other nations can harness environmental goals to free markets.

Energy-efficient, pollution-limiting technology can be rapidly transferred to less wealthy nations without huge government subsidies or outright gifts. The world would benefit if 300 million Chinese families end up buying energy-efficient refrigerators that emit no chlorofluorocarbons, which are said to damage the atmosphere's ozone layer. With tax credits, United States companies can develop improved coolants and refrigeration systems that emit no CFCs. And trade negotiators can see to it that China opens its markets to these refrigerators.

Promoting an open trading system is the cheapest way to transfer technology. But an open market works best with free access to information. Thus there is a need to create an international data bank for environmental technology, to help match nations' environmental needs with companies' products and skills.

This data bank could follow an example developed as a result of a Washington conference with the former Soviet republics this past January. Enterprises in the republics can now fill a data bank with their specific needs in the efficient production and use of energy. Foreign companies can then tap this data bank to see where their products and services correspond.

These steps can further the global environmental agenda. But if countries attending the Earth Summit become bogged down in an ideological debate, the road from Rio could well turn into a dead end.

The writer is managing director of Cambridge Energy Research Associates and head of its European/Middle East office in Paris. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

**Hot Air in Rio Would Be a Waste of Precious Time**

By Helge Ole Bergesen

OSLO — As the Earth Summit, the largest political gathering in modern history, opens in Rio de Janeiro, it is time to recall the slogan developed at the Stockholm environmental conference 20 years ago: "If you're not part of the solution, you're part of the problem." On which side of that equation will the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development act?

It is easy to foresee that the negotiators will emerge in two weeks after intense, late-night sessions with documents that will be hailed as making historic contributions toward protecting the global environment. But the same was said 20 years ago, and now the executive director of the UN Environmental Program, Mustafa Tolba of Egypt, admits that "not one of the major problems debated in Stockholm has been solved."

It has also been nearly 20 years since world leaders pledged to put an end to hunger and malnutrition, and to control population growth — but, again, words were not enough.

The world does not need more rhetoric about the environment, which is exactly what Rio is about to produce. Politicians and diplomats will proclaim that the resolutions from Rio, however vague and deficient, are the best that can be achieved under the circumstances. And so the UN circus will move to another agenda and another venue.

This might be all right if we had a century to solve the world's pressing environment and development problems. But we don't.

The political leaders in Rio say that mankind's survival is at stake, yet we can expect vague promises to "limit carbon emissions," to pursue "appropriate demographic policies" and provide "additional aid." Such rhetoric leaves room for governments to go home and do whatever they like — and still claim to respect the Rio declarations.

If the Rio summiters believed their own words, they would act otherwise.

**The Eco-Pessimists Among Us Are a Familiar Bore**

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Many confidently — even eagerly — predicted catastrophes are late in arriving. There is a lengthening list of tremors to the planet that were supposed to have happened but haven't. This is one reason to be unimpressed by the "Earth Summit" in Rio.

The Audubon Society calls that summit "the most important meeting in the history of mankind." (So much for the Council of Trent, the Congress of Vienna and the first meeting of Plato and Socrates.) But any time agents of 160 governments gather, remember: Some Third World governments — which are most of the world's governments — are "kleptocracies." They would rather redistribute the First World's wealth than abandon the status quo that is the basis of their power. Statism also is the impediment to the people's prosperity and therefore a cause of environmental injury.

Some environmentalists, usually at comfortably endowed universities, dislike economic growth, and many environmental measures hinder it. But growth is a prerequisite for environmental improvement. The world-wide pattern is that environmental damage increases until per capita income reaches a point where people enjoy a social surplus and feel they can ask government to trade some growth for environmental healing.

So before we are stampeded into growth-inhibiting actions to combat global warming, we should recall that less than 20 years ago — not long in a planet's life — the politically correct panic concerned global cooling. Then there were "many signs pointing to the possibility that the Earth may be heading for another ice age" (The New York Times, Aug. 14, 1975), heading "toward extensive Northern Hemisphere glaciation" (Science magazine, Dec. 10, 1976), and facing "continued rapid cooling of the Earth" (Global Ecology, 1971) and "the approach of a full-blown 10,000-year ice age" (Science, March 1, 1975).

It was then said that "a new ice age must now stand alongside nuclear war as a likely source of wholesale death and misery" (International Wildlife, July 1975) and that "the world's climatologists are agreed" that we must "prepare for the next ice age" (Science Digest, February 1973). Newsweek reported (April 28, 1975) "ominous signs" that "the Earth's climate seems to be cooling down" and meteorologists "are almost unanimous" that "the trend will reduce agricultural productivity for the rest of the century."

The Christian Science Monitor reported (Aug. 27, 1974) that armidillos had left Nebraska, retreating south, and heat-loving snails had retreated from central European forests, and "the North Atlantic is cooling down."

Indeed, "many environmentalists now complain of the ecological damage that will be done by cheap and accessible energy," Mr. Moore says. Measured in terms of the amount of time a person must work to purchase them, natural resources are, on average, 20 percent cheaper than in 1980, half as costly as in 1950 and five times less costly than in 1900.

Eco-pessimism persists, more solid than environmental science, in part because it serves a political program. Some environmentalism is a "green tree with red roots." It is the socialist dream — a society lived closely regulated by a gang of bossy visionaries — dressed up as compassion for the planet.

**Tomatoes Don't Mind The Rain**

By Ellen Goodman

CASCO BAY, Maine — The tomatoes are in the ground at last. I step back and look at the neat rows, each small green plant set in its own mound of earth, waving slightly in the warm breeze, like a fragile banner to summer. By July, I will tie them to stakes or encase them in their metal cages. But to do so now would be absurd, like tucking an infant into a king-sized bed.

In the next few hours, the temperature will dive by 40 degrees and on Sunday it will rain solidly. The weatherman on the television set will banter with the anchors, apologizing for this inconvenient bout of bad weather, as if it were a flaw in his radar equipment. In our human world, rain is an unwelcome weekend guest, an affront to the tourist bureau, a spoil to the sport. Even a meteorologist, speaking on behalf of his viewers and his species, regrets the rain's inconsiderate timing.

From my window, holding a cup of tea in my hand and wrapped in sweaters, I will watch with a different perspective. Lovely weather for an infant tomato.

For most of the year, I confess, the relationship between such things as food and weather is as far from my consciousness as a speck of fog holding up an airplane full of lettuce from California or apples from Australia. Winter is an obstacle to harvest if it keeps me from the supermarket. Food that is "out of season" doesn't disappear, it just costs more.

Like most Americans, I spend my life in what is called the built environment. Built by people for people. Weeds go by when I am officially "outdoors" for only minutes between home and parking spaces and man-made structures. My climate is controlled and in my vocabulary the word nature is usually preceded by the adjective "human."

Then summer comes and with it a long-dormant appetite for "real" tomatoes. My deep abiding prejudice against any of the red fruit that comes by plane or train from some factory farm, my suspicion of any produce bio-engineered for its shelf-life, drives me back to the earth. Maybe this is what it means to go earthy — even in the small and amiable way that has produced vegetables on my fraction of an acre.

Digging out New England's most abundant crop — rocks — from dirt that is not dirty, I experience a different sort of belonging.

I can feel my sense of the human place in the scheme of things shift a degree or two from the center of the universe. The weather isn't here for us. The world isn't here for us. However great and personal is my greed for good tomatoes, I know that I am essentially playing by nature's rules, on nature's home turf.

As Bill McKibben writes in "The Age of Missing Information," his book comparing the world of nature and that of television, "Even the dullest farmer quickly learns, for instance, a deep sense of limits — some sense that the world as a whole has limits, a piece of information we're largely forgotten."

My plants will, with luck, take root and begin their miraculous ascent. Meanwhile, a group of world leaders in Brazil at what is billed as the Earth Summit. Much attention will be paid to politics and the environment, the politics of the environment. The television cameras which, as Mr. McKibben notes, cannot film the destruction of the ozone or the greenhouse effect, will focus perfectly on people.

But I wonder how many of these people traveling by plane and limo and expense account from one cabinet room to another will put aside ego for environment. How many have been outside of human nature long enough, recently enough, to recognize that while we can destroy the world, it isn't just "ours"?

"Human beings — any one of us and our species as a whole — are not all-important, not at the center of the world," Mr. McKibben writes. "That is one essential piece of information, the one great secret, offered by any encounter with the woods or the mountains or the ocean or any wildness or chunk of nature or patch of night sky . . ."

It is this information that grows in the garden as well, in a modest domesticated version. It is in the land that measures time by seasons, not clocks or calendars. It is in the soil that reaches into the past and future, beyond the brief egocentric moment that I call "mine." It is there as well in the lesson that the rainy weather this day may be bad for tennis but is good for a patch of infant tomatoes.

The Boston Globe.

**IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO**

**1892: Mine Disaster**  
VIENNA — The number of dead in the cave-in disaster at the Birkenberg Mine, Bohemia, will reach 250, including sixteen victims of the rescuing party — victims of their heroism. All the corpses brought to the surface show signs of death by suffocation. None were burned. Two hundred men are still in the shaft, which is surrounded by hundreds of praying women. At six o'clock in the evening yesterday [June 1] twenty-one strokes of a bell were heard in the mine, showing that some of the entombed miners were still alive.

**1917: No to Stockholm**  
PARIS — With the firm refusal of the French Government to grant passports to the Socialists wishing to attend the Stockholm Conference, interest in that meeting has largely subsided. Do the Stockholmians imagine that their German-manufactured babble about "no annexations" will persuade the French to renounce Alsace-Lorraine, the Italians to renounce Trent and Trieste, the British to restore the German colonies? No one would consent. If the Stockholmites have any wisdom left, they will say nothing more about Stockholm.

**1942: Big Raid on Essen**  
LONDON — [From our New York edition:] The Royal Air Force's second 1,000-plane raid in forty-eight hours ravaged Essen, home of the great Krupp armament works, last night [June 1] when Great Britain's most powerful bombers dropped thousands of tons of incendiary and high-explosive bombs in the heart of Germany's heavy war-production area. The attack obviously caught the Germans flatfooted, for the R.A.F. lost only slightly more than 3 percent of the attacking force, less than in the "greatest-ever" raid on Cologne when forty-four of the 1,050 bombers failed to return from what R.A.F. pilots left a molten hulk.

For Cand...  
Tomatoes...  
Don't Mind...  
The Rain...  
By Ellen Goodman...  
CASCO BAY, Maine — The tomatoes are in the ground at last. I step back and look at the neat rows, each small green plant set in its own mound of earth, waving slightly in the warm breeze, like a fragile banner to summer. By July, I will tie them to stakes or encase them in their metal cages. But to do so now would be absurd, like tucking an infant into a king-sized bed. In the next few hours, the temperature will dive by 40 degrees and on Sunday it will rain solidly. The weatherman on the television set will banter with the anchors, apologizing for this inconvenient bout of bad weather, as if it were a flaw in his radar equipment. In our human world, rain is an unwelcome weekend guest, an affront to the tourist bureau, a spoil to the sport. Even a meteorologist, speaking on behalf of his viewers and his species, regrets the rain's inconsiderate timing. From my window, holding a cup of tea in my hand and wrapped in sweaters, I will watch with a different perspective. Lovely weather for an infant tomato. For most of the year, I confess, the relationship between such things as food and weather is as far from my consciousness as a speck of fog holding up an airplane full of lettuce from California or apples from Australia. Winter is an obstacle to harvest if it keeps me from the supermarket. Food that is "out of season" doesn't disappear, it just costs more. Like most Americans, I spend my life in what is called the built environment. Built by people for people. Weeds go by when I am officially "outdoors" for only minutes between home and parking spaces and man-made structures. My climate is controlled and in my vocabulary the word nature is usually preceded by the adjective "human." Then summer comes and with it a



مكنا من الدول

OPINION

For Candor and Commitments

JERUSALEM — On a hilltop in Jerusalem, once a battleground, Israel's leaders sit together under the cedars, celebrating the victories of the past but contemplating the risks of the future.

By A. M. Rosenthal

The pace of autonomy, both sides strengthen the growing Western legend most dangerous to Israel, and which both know to be untrue. The myth is that Arab-Israeli peace is up to the Israelis, who ought to get along with it, smartly.

Israeli politicians, particularly from Labor, publicly guide over the root reality that Israelis and Palestinians are talking about two entirely different things. Mr. Rabin and Mr. Shamir talk of autonomy, the Palestinians of independence.

No Palestinian representative has accepted anything less than statehood as the objective. The Palestine Liberation Organization has never amended its covenant calling for death to Israel. Nor has there been any Palestinian commitment that if autonomy, even statehood, is achieved, that would end Palestinian claims on the rest of Israel.

What's more, no Israeli politician has demonstrated how Israel could prevent an autonomous Palestinian "entity" from declaring itself an independent state, except by a war that would leave Israel an international target.

The franker leftists in the Labor Party simply accept the idea of Palestinian independence, which both Mr. Rabin and Mr. Shamir feel would be a dagger to be used by Arab states against Israel.

Can Mr. Rabin control these Labor members once he is in power? Or will they do as Avraham Burg, an engaging Labor Marxist, suggested the other day and use Mr. Rabin's popularity as the propellant for their own rocket and then zoom off on their own way?

All this does not rule out an Israeli-Palestinian compromise for peace. But it sure suggests that the Palestinians should be asked to make some commitments of their own — about the final outcome, and about quit-claims.

And need it be said that the threat to Middle East peace comes not only from Palestinians or Israel but from various Arab states? They have preached war against Israel for a half-century, have never told their people that Israel turned out to be a good little country after all so the holy war has been scrapped.

Should it be mentioned that these countries, like Iran, Syria and Libya, are stuffing themselves with missiles from China and North Korea, tanks from Russia and all sorts of high-power weapons from European and American salesmen?

Would it be polite also to say that these neighbors of Israel are dictatorships that can order war without taking referendums among their people?

Is it worth thinking about that if one of those countries attacks another Muslim nation it may recall Saddam Hussein's inspiration and launch a few Scuds at Israel too?

Well, yes, all those things might be said. No doubt after the election Israeli politicians will be saying them again as loud as they used to. But maybe the world will have gotten completely out of the habit of paying attention. That's the risk.

The New York Times.

As Husband of the Candidate, a Different View

By Richard Reeves

LOS ANGELES — Learning about politics inside out can be a humbling experience if you have covered several hundred political campaigns beginning in the 1960s, which I have. Now I have lived through one — as the candidate's husband — and I'm not sure I will ever look at politics the same way again.

That campaign, for the Democratic nomination in the 23rd State Senate District of California, ended this Tuesday. So I want to collect my thoughts about it

MEANWHILE

before they are tinted or tainted by whether Catherine O'Neill wins or loses.

The first one is tremendous admiration for my wife — and for anyone else with the guts to run. One of the things that surprised me most during the campaign was the number of people who would come up to her, see an obviously sane, intelligent and decent lady knocking herself out making speeches and talking to people anywhere 10 or 100 people congregated, and say: "Thank you for doing this."

The second is a real feeling of humility at the absurd notion I had that I knew what this was like. It is an endless series of small humiliations and wrenching ups and downs that struck me as a human equivalent of metal fatigue. I don't know how they do it.

The third thought is that campaigning is more intense and much dirtier than I ever imagined. God, it stinks, but, like democra-

cy itself, real campaigning, going to the people, is better than the alternatives of money, mail and television. I mourn the passing of crowds and handshakes to the politics of cool and detached arrogance and lying in commercials and attack mail.

If the United States is in decline, the predominant cause and symptom is the acceptance of lying — not lying itself, but indifference to it. Television politicians are leading us down the slippery slope.

Like being in the army, campaigns are funny but not fun. I cannot speak for my wife on any of this. She, I know now, is spectacularly able to speak for herself. She is one of the most impressive campaigners I have ever seen. She did it the old-fashioned way, going wherever anyone would have her, talking to a hundred people at a time, a dozen, or one-on-one — but that may have been because she did not have as much money as her opponents. For me, it was torture being out there, totally invested and totally powerless.

I was once amused by the fact that all the candidates I covered thought they were going to win. Never again. Now I know why. They could never get out of bed in the morning if they thought otherwise. And a campaign would collapse like the balloon it is if volunteers and underpaid and overworked staffers sensed that the candidate had lost heart.

Not that there are many volunteers around politics anymore. More often than

not, the staffers work for political consulting firms — they are well paid indeed — and the last thing they want around is citizens willing to work free for a person or an idea. Few paid or unpaid campaign workers want the spouse around, either — at least judging by the way the talented and energetic kids helping my wife rewrote anything I wrote for brochures and such.

I watched my wife at tea and questions, tramping through local fairs, walking movie lines talking to voters — the lines are one of the few places Californians congregate off the freeways — followed by her corps of bright young men and women. Those kids seemed to adore her, and so did the older volunteers who had worked in her last campaign 20 years ago, when she came within a few hundred votes of being the first woman in the California Senate.

Her opponents, rarely seen outside television screens and mailboxes, probably laughed at all that and at the "O'Neill" signs on lawns. Not much in-the-flesh campaigning goes on around here anymore. The conventional wisdom now is that actually campaigning — as opposed to raising money, dialing for dollars to pay for the time and postage to say the worst things you can think of about opponents — is a total waste of time.

The people she met seemed to enjoy it, and she learned a great deal about how people were actually living and what they wanted from government.

My candidate had lots of heart, getting up and out every day after seeing and hearing about fancy matters that accused

her, in sequence, of: burning down rain forests in the Amazon, which had to do with the fact that she was once the North American public affairs officer of the International Monetary Fund; being a tool of the oil companies, because she considered (and decided against) using a mailing house that had done work for Occidental Petroleum a few years earlier; and, sin of sins, living in New York.

Now I understand more viscerally why candidates do those things: Politics may or may not be their life, but it is their living, their job. They will do anything to keep it. Once the most open of the states, breeding generations of reformers, California may now be the most corrupt politically — because it is now too big to watch over itself. Newspapers cannot keep up, nor do they try to keep up, with blizzards of mail charges, true and untrue, in the few days before election. The press here has fallen into the consultants' trap, rejecting old-fashioned campaigning to cover fund-raising and television commercials. The inmates have taken over the asylum.

"I wish I were covering it," I said to Nancy Hill-Holtzman of the Los Angeles Times as we sat in the back of a studio during the campaign's one television debate, on a local cable channel. "It's a lot more fun than being related to it."

I know that someday soon, win or lose, I'm going to laugh at it all (well, a lot of it), but right now it just confirms my bent toward term limits for all elected officials — including my wife if she wins this thing.

Universal Press Syndicate.

ON MY MIND

ry of the Six-Day War that gave Israel control of the Jordanian-occupied East Jerusalem and West Bank, something else usually present at the Israeli mix is missing: a respectable degree of candor.

Certain important realities, central both to Israeli security and Middle East peace, have always been part of national awareness, military defense and political strategy. They are discussed by politicians now — but in private. At election time Israeli politicians are showing themselves world class at public evasion of inconvenient realities.

So far both sides have been entirely occupied slugging each other and claiming to have the only key to peace. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his Likud bloc spread the message that without them the Palestinian people will never accept Palestinian autonomy and that the Palestinians understand this.

Yitzhak Rabin of the Labor Party promises an end to more Jewish settlements on the West Bank, and rapid movement toward autonomy. The irony is that by sliding over Middle East problems other than



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Perot: Not So Scary

Regarding "Split Government Has Opened a Crevice for Perot" (Opinion, May 26): David S. Broder's characteristically sound reasoning seems to have fallen victim to purely ideological objections to the possibility of an independent president. With apparent approval, Mr. Broder quotes the House minority leader, Robert Michel, as saying that Ross Perot's election would "prove that authoritarianism... can happen here." This is patent nonsense.

The United States elects a chief executive, not a king. Mr. Perot's actions as president would be subject to the approval of Congress and the scrutiny of the judiciary. Given the current state of virtually bipartisan party leadership, Mr. Perot would be no "outsider" a prospect that any other first-term president.

Robert Michel hit the nail on the head when he said that the two-party system is failing the American people. The parties spend their time competing with each other instead of providing the public with the direction and leadership it desperately needs.

A British-style system would appear to be an excellent solution, allowing the government to function as a united team for a term, after which if the public is unhappy it could "kick the bums out."

As a president owing allegiance to neither party, Ross Perot would be well-placed to break the two-party gridlock and get the government finally to begin addressing the serious problems facing the United States.

HENRY HUTCHESON, Itami, Japan.

The Ecu and Esperanto

Regarding "What Look for the Ecu? The Shine Is Off Before It's Even On" (May 30): So some Germans desire the Ecu as "Esperanto money"? This is unfair both to the Ecu and Esperanto.

Whereas the Ecu is intended to supplement national currencies within the European Community, Esperanto is not supposed to supplant national currencies, but to serve as an "interlanguage" enabling people of different nationalities to communicate freely with one another.

ESKIL SVANE, Montpellier, France.

U.S. Arm-Twisting

The glossing over of the Pentagon's draft planning document "For Pentagon, Throwing New Rivals Is No Longer Primary Aim," (May 25) cannot remove the fear among less-developed countries about the U.S.

megalomania so vulgarly exhibited after the Gulf War and with the crumbling of the Soviet superpower. Recent U.S. actions — the throttling of India's space program, and the high-handed extension of trade sanctions — are arm-twisting acts born of heady power. Will the proposed "new world order" be another form of imperialism allowing only vassals and no equals?

G. B. MISRA, Rudofstetten, Switzerland.

The Same Pitch

Regarding "Rolling in Happiness" (Back Page, May 22): Russell Baker has outdone himself! What a scintillating piece! It is fascinating how very similar is the patter of snake-oil sellers at country fairs all over the world. When I was growing up in Karachi 35 years ago, the pitch, apart from superficial differences, was exactly the way Mr. Baker has captured it. Thank you for this perfect mixture of pure humor and biting satire.

J. B. RUMY, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Help for the Old Lady

Regarding "On C. and F." (Letters, May 22): There are several ways to help the Old Philadelphia Lady convert from Celsius temperature to Fahrenheit. Working things out from a few fixed points will be easier for many people than remembering a formula.

Familiar conditions help: Room temperature at 20 degrees Celsius is 68 degrees Fahrenheit, so 25° C is warm and 15° C is cool. Then if one remembers that water freezes at 0° C and 32° F, one has another familiar reference point; winter at zero Celsius is a lot more comfortable than at zero Fahrenheit.

Going from weather to cookery, water boils at 100° C and 212° F. The respective differences between the freezing and boiling points are therefore 100° C (100° minus 0°) and 180° F (212° minus 32°). So we see that one degree Celsius is exactly equal to 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit. With this information, one can calculate any temperature. The formula: Fahrenheit equals 1.8 times Celsius plus 32. To go backward, Celsius equals Fahrenheit minus 32, divided by 1.8.

The C scale is called Celsius because there are other centigrade scales (such as Kelvin's) and it seems right to name these scales after people. Mr. Fahrenheit's zero point was the freezing point of water brine in contact with rock salt; a welcome fact to those of us who still make ice cream by hand cranking, or who must sometimes deal with icy winter roads.

S. A. MORSE, Cambridge, England.

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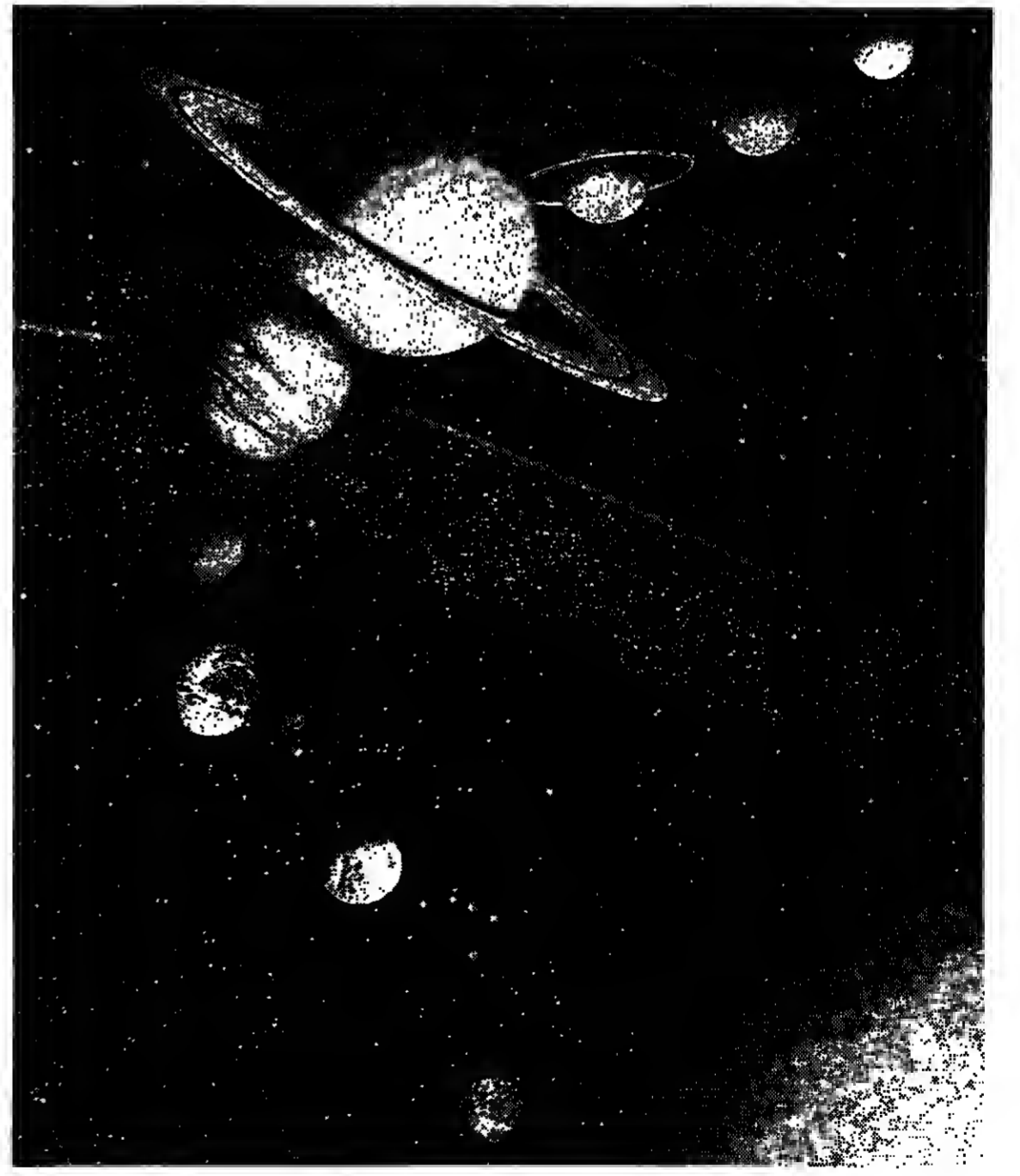
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MEDIA MARKETS

The Flood of New Brands Brings a Few Too Many

By Stuart Elliott

NEW YORK — Betting everything on one lucky roll of the dice may work nicely for some gamblers. But it is a terrible way for advertisers to introduce products into a crowded consumer marketplace, according to the findings of a provocative study by a giant agency that has better-than-average experience in the field.

The study, "Craps or Poker: Gambling on New Market Entries," was produced by Backer Spielvogel Bates Inc. in an attempt to reorient thinking on one of the most contentious topics facing advertisers.

As consumer-product makers flood store shelves with thousands of new entries annually, retailers and shoppers are beginning to balk. The reluctance to stock or try new products endangers a critical component of the money-making machine that fueled the explosive growth of the U.S. advertising industry from the 1940s through the 1980s.

If they're doing it just to be there, they ought to take a good look at whether it makes sense.

"It's an effort to get people to face their motivations," said Kenneth R. Rogers, Backer Spielvogel's president and chief operating officer. "I don't think we've run out of room for new brands," he said. But he added, "If they're doing it just to be there, without gaining a competitive advantage or building sales in a category, they ought to take a good, hard look at whether it makes sense."

The Backer Spielvogel study is the latest look at a subject that was also the focus of a recent seminar sponsored by the New York chapter of the American Marketing Association. It is noteworthy because it is unusual for a participant in the new-product process to suggest that the emperor, if not entirely unclothed, is not as stylishly turned out as his sycophantic entourage might insist.

But Mr. Rogers said the agency felt compelled to address the issue because the difficulties in introducing products "are cutting into brand-building over the long term," jeopardizing the foundation for selling products.

IN LIKENESS of the new-product process to poker, Mr. Rogers urged marketers to "fold far more often than you stay in." And, if the decision is made to keep playing, do so "only if your hand continues to get stronger."

Mr. Rogers recommended that advertising for new products be "experiential," that is, provide consumers "an experience of what it will be like to use or own a certain brand before they buy it," rather than simply describing it or illustrating a popular life-style, like surfing, "to which the product is mindlessly appended."

For instance, he cited a campaign that Backer Spielvogel created for Miller Genuine Draft, which has grown since its introduction in 1986 to become the seventh best-selling beer brand in the United States, according to data compiled by Beer Marketer's Insights, a trade publication in West Nyack, N.Y.

The advertising, which depicts a mock blitzard that occurs every time a drinker uncaps a bottle of Miller Genuine Draft, "helps you experience the refreshment," he added, "by using snow as a metaphor."

The study also delves into the debate over what is known in marketing as line or brand extensions, which are new products that use the brand names of established, successful products.

Martin Friedmann, editor of New Product News in Chicago, a monthly publication that tracks the success and failure of product introductions, said marketers preferred line extensions because they seemed to be easier and less risky "than establishing a brand-new brand concept."

Mr. Rogers warned against following "the James Joyce school of marketing" in introducing line extensions, as when an advertiser "puts two ideas next to each other that Joyce would be the only guy smart enough to understand what they had in common." Among such beauteous examples, he cited a line extension of Mrs. Butterworth's syrup made without butter.

Lenders Wary on Russia

Bankers Want Risks Shared

By Carl Gewirtz

TORONTO — Having been badly burned by overvaluing Latin America in the 1970s, officials and private bankers attending the International Monetary Conference here are warning that loans to finance the transformation of the former Soviet Union to a market economy will be scarce.

Hilmar Kopper, chief executive of Deutsche Bank, said Tuesday there was no scope for more financing from commercial banks other than government-guaranteed credits, until there was an agreement on the old debt.

Toyoo Gyohten, Japan's former vice minister of finance who played a leading role in helping to resolve the Latin debt crisis, said public-sector agencies must cooperate with private banks, with the willingness to share the unavoidable risk.

Peter O. Aven, Russian minister of foreign economic relations, told bankers the country was going through a liquidity crisis and was not in a position to fulfill its obligations. He said the other former Soviet republics were not transferring a "single dollar," adding that "Russia is alone in this game of servicing foreign debt."

Finance Minister Don Mazankowski of Canada, speaking to the annual meeting of the chairman of the world's largest commercial banks, said, "We are prepared to help, if they help themselves and get on the path to economic growth and prosperity" by adopting the reforms needed to assure success.

Bankers said it would be difficult for governments to be generous with Russia until it established an economic recovery program approved by the International Monetary Fund.

Wilting Branches in Britain Banks' Sprawling Networks Face a Pruning

By Erik Ipsen

LONDON — As the battle for Midland Bank PLC heats up again, bankers say that no matter who wins, Britain's high streets are certain to have far fewer bank branches and perhaps quite a few more wine bars.

"Bank branches actually make excellent wine bars and restaurants," said Brian Butler, a spokesman for Lloyds Bank PLC, which has sold off hundreds of branches in recent years. He cites not only the attraction of rich expanses of mahogany and marble in many bank branches but also the ease of converting chilly bank vaults to superb wine cellars.

Overbanking is common in much of Europe, from Norway to Spain. There, two years ago, a large pizza chain came close to buying more than 100 branches closed by Banco Bilbao Vizcaya after a merger with a rival.

Midland's chief executive, Brian Pearce, who last year permanently shuttered 150 of his branches and plans to shed 100 more this year, has predicted that the 20,000 financial outlets of one kind or another in Britain today will likely be halved by the end of the decade.

Outside experts say that in a national world, the numbers would shrink far further. "If we were designing the British banking industry from scratch, there would be four competitors in every city, not the present four banks and 10 building societies," said Simon Farnborough, a banking industry specialist with the Boston Consulting Group in London.

With their sprawling branch networks, Britain's big four banks are increasingly at a disadvantage. "The most profitable parts of banking are mortgages and personal loans, where the banks are plumb up against the building societies, with their far smaller branch networks and costs," said Christopher Smallwood, chief strategist for TSB Bank, the building society turned bank that has 1,500 branches. Like others, he

says Britain's big banks simply are "not competitive" and says they must slash costs.

And they are. Curiously, however, many industry analysts warn that as attractive as it might seem, a willy-nilly program of branch closings could be disastrous.

The biggest and most obvious liability is that closing branches costs customers. All things being equal, for decades the operative assumption in British banking was that customers would change their spouses more frequently than they change their bank. "The trend is up in both respects," said one banker.

Studies in Britain and elsewhere have shown that banks' attempts to transfer customers to a branch in the next town, typically result in two-fifths of the closed branch's customers simply moving their account to a more conveniently situated rival. "When you start closing branches, it certainly cuts costs, but not as much as you might think," Mr. Smallwood said, "plus you lose income from the customers who don't move with you."

Then, too, there is the problem of trying to unload large numbers of branches into an already severely depressed property market. Lloyds' success with would-be wine bar and restaurant owners, and Midland's sale of one of its New Bond Street branches — one of its grandest — to an Italian haute couture house recently are the exceptions. "You aren't going to be able to sell many palatial bank branches to dry cleaners," Mr. Farnborough said.

Others worry that the existence of large branch networks is banks' best assurance of quality control. A recent study by Robert Fleming Securities showed a dramatic decline in loan quality as a direct correlation to the borrower's distance from the lender.

Nick Dobby, Fleming's bank analyst, said, "The further you move away from the branch, the less known the customer would be to the local branch

HSBC Lifts Bid For Midland, Includes Cash

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — HSBC Holdings, parent of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., upped the ante on Tuesday in the battle to take over Midland Bank PLC by announcing a new bid that values the British bank at £3.9 billion (\$7.1 billion), largely through the increase in HSBC's share price since the original bid was announced.

Crucially, the new offer now includes a cash component. Instead of the combination of HSBC shares and debt issues on offer through its original bid made in April, the bank now proposes to pay Midland shareholders in stock plus the cash equivalent of the value of the bonds if they prefer.

The revised bid, which won immediate endorsement from Midland's board, was described in a statement issued jointly by HSBC and Midland as the final offer, which will not be increased.

In London, the consensus was that although HSBC has now clearly emerged with the upper hand over its bidding rival Lloyds Bank, the contest for Midland is still too close to call.

"This bid is not quite the knockout blow," said Nick Gough, a banking analyst with County NatWest. "They could well regret announcing it as their last bid."

Analysts expect Lloyds Bank's tentative bid of £3.7 billion will now be revised upwards and will also likely include a faster cash component than its original offer.

A firm bid from Lloyds, however, still must await the decision of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, which is not expected until late August.

The new HSBC bid, meanwhile, has a closing date of June 25, which means that Lloyds has until then to make its move.

Lloyds' officials said they would make an announcement following a meeting of the board on Friday. Until then, Lloyds advised shareholders simply to do nothing.

In contrast, the HSBC chairman, William Purves, said in Toronto, "We now look forward to completing the merger as soon as possible."

HSBC, however, would find it difficult to respond to a counteroffer from Lloyds, an offer which of itself could depress HSBC's share price and thus the value of its bid.

"I think it is worthwhile to wait a bit and see what happens," said Mark Rorison, an analyst with Nikko Securities in London.

Mr. Purves said that it had become clear that institutional shareholders, who basically manage equity portfolios, were not particularly happy with the loan stock, and so "we have responded to that."

He called it "a small revision" after taking account of an improving British scene, some evidence of less provisioning and the perception in the marketplace that someone else was preparing to pay more for it.

"You've got to look at the marketplace, and the perception is that Midland is worth more than our original offer," he said.

Under the new bid, shareholder cash would come from underwriters who would resell the debt.

—ERIK IPSEN

Pentagon Bars GE Division From Jobs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon said Tuesday it had suspended General Electric Co.'s aircraft engines division from new government contracts over allegations in an overseas bribery case.

The Pentagon's Defense Logistics Agency also warned GE to tighten internal controls. The action involves billions of dollars in engine contracts for the manufacturing giant.

GE called the suspension unwarranted, saying it had already dismissed one official and was cooperating with government investigators. The company said it would appeal to higher Pentagon officials.

The GE engines division did \$2.7 billion in government work last year and is one of only two suppliers of engines for U.S. fighter jets and bombers.

The Justice Department alleged in an earlier lawsuit that officials of the division had conspired with an Israeli Air Force general, Rami Dotan, to defraud the U.S. foreign military sales program of \$40 million in the 1980s.

Defense officials said the length of the suspension would depend on GE's response, but that they expected it would last days or weeks rather than months.

"We are dissatisfied with what they have done thus far to prevent a repetition of this incident," said Patricia O. Miller, a spokeswoman for the Defense Logistics Agency.

"They need to fix things — strengthen disciplinary action against employees who violate laws and take better internal control of operations," she added.

The lawsuit against GE, scheduled for trial in November in Cincinnati, alleges that senior officials of the company gave General Dotan \$7.85 million to influence his decision on contracts for fighter engines. He is now

serving a prison term in Israel for criminal violations of procurement rules.

GE is the third-biggest U.S. defense contractor. Its engines division employs 30,000 workers, mostly in Lynn, Massachusetts.

The other major maker of engines for U.S. military fighters and bombers is the Pratt & Whitney division of United Technologies Corp.

Ms. Miller said that officials of the Defense Logistics Agency were conferring with GE executives on the issue and expected a settlement. "This is not permanent, but the government means business," she said. "If things aren't satisfied, it would go to debarment, I can't believe this would happen."

The Pentagon acknowledged that GE had fired one executive, Herbert Steindler, but officials who asked not to be identified said more than 20 GE employees may have been involved in the affair. (Reuters, UPI)

For 14-Year Light Bulb, Demand Is the Dim Spot

By John Burgess

WASHINGTON — If it works as its inventors promise, a newly unveiled radio-wave light bulb would be good for an average of 14 years after being screwed into the socket, drawing only a quarter of the juice that an ordinary bulb does.

But the E-Lamp bulb developed by two California companies is likely to find few sales at the initial price of \$10 to \$20 apiece, unless power companies agree to share part of the cost with consumers.

Some U.S. utilities are already doing so for the current generation of energy-saving bulbs. For example, Potomac Electric Power Co., which serves the District of Columbia and Maryland, has helped pay for installation of about 140,000 of the type known as compact fluorescents that promise seven years of service. In April, Pepco sent out coupons that knock \$15 off the \$20 price of the fluorescent bulb.

The E-Lamp bulb could well command the same support if it works as promised. The developers say the first versions should be on the market in 1993.

"There are a lot, a lot of questions about the new bulb," said a Pepco spokesman, Steve Arabas. But "if it were to be everything they say it is, then we would certainly consider giving rebates for it."

Although energy-saving bulbs offer savings over their lifetime, by using less power and eliminating the need for replacement bulbs, consumers generally have taken a short-term view, balked at the high price of an item long thought of as a throwaway commodity.

"The utility paying for it up front is the key" to widespread adoption, said Ashok Gupta, senior energy analyst at the Natural Resources Defense Council, a public-interest group.

The new bulb was announced by two California-based companies, Intersource Inc. and Diablo Research Corp. Both are small, privately held companies that have no factories. They hope to license the

technology or to hire other companies to build the bulbs.

Some industry experts were skeptical. Without manufacturing capability, "they pulled the cork too early," said Donald Spero, president of Fusion Systems Corp., a Maryland company that is working on advanced lighting technology.

The two companies' standing was bolstered, however, by backing from one of the largest U.S. utilities, American Electric Power Co. of Columbus, Ohio. It announced Monday that it would invest \$6.5 million.

Intersource and Diablo hope that substitutes for 75-watt bulbs used in recessed lighting in commercial establishments will become available in 1993.

Instead of using electricity to heat up an illuminating wire, as ordinary bulbs do, radio signals are sent into a mercury vapor in the bulb, resulting in production of light.

Executives at Intersource and its partner, Diablo, say that the technology was shown to General Electric Co. and Philips Electronics NV in the 1980s, but that they decided to pass it on.

A GE executive, however, said on Monday that his company had invested heavily in radio-wave technology and demonstrated prototype bulbs a year ago.

The executive, Jay Pomeroy, manager of marketing communication for GE Lighting, said that GE didn't think such a bulb was ready for the market, due to questions of consumer acceptance, the bulb's tendency to give off less light as they age and their possible interference with radio transmissions.

The Federal Communications Commission in 1983 established rules about how much radio waves bulbs can emit. Intersource says that lab tests have shown that its bulb meets those guidelines.

The president of Diablo, Don Pezzolo, said plummeting prices in micro-electronics, which account for about one-third of the cost of the bulb, had helped make the technology commercially feasible.

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CURRENCY RATES

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BHP Gets a Hold on Foster's

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MELBOURNE — Broken Hill Proprietary Co. effectively seized control of a major holding in Foster's Brewing Group on Tuesday, after losing patience with failed attempts by the entrepreneur John Elliott to refinance his company's debt.

BHP said it had appointed receivers and managers to take control of International Brewing Investments, a unit of Mr. Elliott's International Brewing Holdings Ltd. that holds a 32 percent stake in Foster's. BHP is owed more than 1 billion Australian dollars (\$758 million) by IBI; it lent Mr. Elliott the funds during his 1989 takeover bid for Foster's.

BHP said it moved after a moratorium on debt repayments, which was granted to IBI in 1990, expired in May. (Reuters, AP)

MARKET DIARY

Fall in Drug Stocks Depresses the Dow

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks ended lower Tuesday, as a decline in drug company shares carried over into the rest of the market. The Dow Jones industrial average, which had risen 16.33 points to a record 3,413.21 on Monday, erased all of those gains, dropping 17.11 points, to 3,396.10.

Declines nosed out advances on the New York Stock Exchange. Volume rose to 198.4 million shares, from 180.8 million on Monday. Jack Solomon, technical analyst at Bear Stearns & Co., pegged some of the selling to profit-taking. "I'm not comfortable with the market at this time," he said, referring to the fact that the Dow had climbed to a record on Monday, but the broader indexes had lagged behind.

Dollar Closes Higher On Danish Referendum

NEW YORK — The dollar ended higher Tuesday on reports that Danish voters had rejected the Maastricht treaty on European unity by a narrow margin. "The news story came across the tape and the dollar jumped right up," said a trader at the Bank of Boston.

At the close, the dollar was trading at 1.6155 Deutsche marks, up from 1.6060 DM on Monday, and at 127.60 yen, up from 127.025 yen. It also rose to 1.4675 Swiss francs from 1.4558 francs, and to 5.3660 French francs from 5.3945 francs.

The Danish vote, which had not been completely counted by the end of the trading session, was the first popular referendum on the accord reached by the 12 heads of the European Community in December. A rejection of the treaty by the Danes would cast a pall over EC plans for monetary union.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table of world stock markets including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Paris, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, Tokyo, Zurich, and various regional indices.

The Dow Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

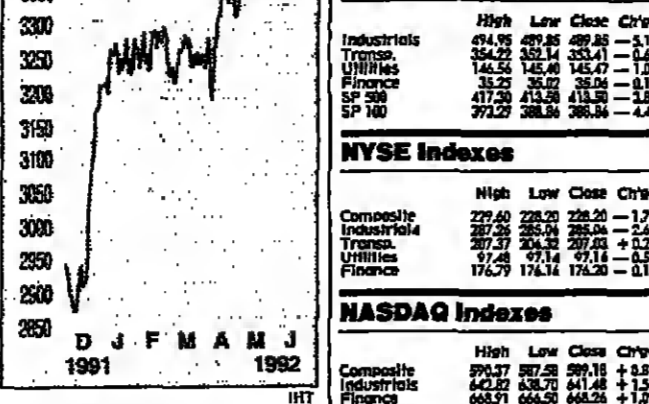


Table of Dow Jones Averages including Industrials, Transp., Utilities, Finance, and NYSE Index.

Table of Standard & Poor's Indexes including Industrials, Transp., Utilities, Finance, and NYSE Index.

Table of NYSE Most Active stocks including IBM, AT&T, and others.

Table of AMEX Most Active stocks including Intel, AMD, and others.

Table of NYSE Diary showing advanced, declined, and unchanged stocks.

Table of Amex Diary showing advanced, declined, and unchanged stocks.

Table of NASDAQ Diary showing advanced, declined, and unchanged stocks.

Table of NYSE Most Active stocks (repeated).

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EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table of European Futures including SUGAR (FOX), COCOA (FOX), and COFFEE (FOX).

Table of Stock Indexes including FTSE 100 (LIFFE) and Nikkei 225 (LIFFE).

Table of Spot Commodities including Wheat, Soybeans, and Corn.

Table of Dividends including American Express and IBM.

Table of Financial futures including 3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE).

Table of S&P 100 Index Options including Call and Put options.

Table of U.S. Futures including Grains, Metals, and Livestock.

Table of U.S. Futures (repeated).

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U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Leading Indicators Up 0.4% in April NEW YORK (IHT) — The government's main forecasting gauge, the index of leading indicators, rose 0.4 percent in April, the Commerce Department reported Tuesday, adding weight to hopes for a sustained recovery.

Bristol-Myers Cuts Earnings Forecast NEW YORK (Reuters) — Bristol-Myers Squibb Corp. said Tuesday it expected its earnings per share to rise to the "mid-single-digit range" in the second quarter, adding that 1992 growth in earnings per share could be lower than earlier estimates.

House Panel Backs Bond-Trade Bill WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Responding to the Salomon Brothers scandal, a committee of the U.S. House of Representatives approved on Tuesday a bill that would give new regulatory powers over the \$2.3 trillion market for U.S. Treasury securities.

Banking and Thrift Claims Faulted WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and the Resolution Trust Corp. should be doing more to win billions of dollars in civil legal claims from bank and thrift failures, the General Accounting Office said Tuesday.

State Certifies Chevron Diesel Fuel SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Chevron U.S.A. Products Co. said Tuesday it had received certification from California air-quality regulators for a reduced-emissions diesel fuel that meets rules that take effect next year.

Sun Microsystems Hires From Next SAN JOSE, California (AP) — Sun Microsystems Inc. said Tuesday it had hired one of the founders of Next Computer Inc., the company run by the personal-computer pioneer Steve Jobs.

A Government Move to Canary Wharf? LONDON — The government on Tuesday raised the hopes of Olympia & York Developments Ltd. that thousands of civil servants might be relocated into rented space of the troubled Canary Wharf development.

Japan: Bad News for U.S. Stocks TOKYO — Japanese stocks fell sharply Tuesday, with the Nikkei 225 index dropping 1,141.14 points to 17,141.14. The decline was attributed to concerns over the Japanese economy and the impact of the Maastricht treaty referendum.

U.S. Treasury Issues New Bonds WASHINGTON — The U.S. Treasury Department announced Tuesday it will issue \$1 billion in new Treasury bills and \$2 billion in Treasury notes.

Oil Prices Rise on Supply Concerns NEW YORK — Oil prices rose Tuesday on reports that Saudi Arabia might cut production to support OPEC's efforts to stabilize the market.

Gold Prices Dip on Dollar Strength NEW YORK — Gold prices fell Tuesday as the dollar strengthened against other major currencies.

Stocks Rise on Positive Economic Data NEW YORK — U.S. stocks rose Tuesday on reports that the economy was showing signs of recovery.

Commodity Prices Mixed NEW YORK — Commodity prices were mixed Tuesday, with some gains in agricultural products and losses in metals.

Market Guide NEW YORK — A summary of market activity and price movements for various commodities and financial instruments.

Market Guide (repeated)

Market Guide (repeated)

Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, featuring the text 'Industrial That Green' and 'NYSI Today's Close'.

# Industrialist to Tell Earth Summit That Green Is the Color of Profits

By Marilee Simons  
New York Times Service

PARIS — From the pinnacle of his multimillion-dollar empire, a maverick Swiss businessman is trying to change the way captains of industry see the environment.

Rather than talking in terms of Mother Earth, he uses language they understand. The environment, he argues, represents a huge business opportunity.

This week Stephan Schmidheiny takes his message to thousands of environmentalists and delegates at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. Tentatively scheduled for Friday, his address will be made in the name of the chief executives of 48 international corporations.

It will be the high point in a two-year crusade of mobilizing other industrialists to produce a report for the Earth Summit.

Although some environmentalists still view his group, the Business Council for Sustainable Development, with suspicion, Mr. Schmidheiny argues that industry may be a big part of the problem, but it is also a big part of the solution to global pollution.

In the three weeks since the business council published "Changing Course," a report of its recommendations and experiences, the book has been swept up by businessmen.

Economists at the Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation, the Paris-based group run by the industrial countries, cautioned that free and open markets and self-regulation by

business had not protected the environment in the past.

Although the OECD agreed with many of the business council's messages, it said that economic growth could not be completely benign because most business activities required energy and resources and create waste.

The Greenpeace International movement has denounced the business council as a group of companies "painting themselves green" while trying to undermine international environmental controls.

At the Earth Summit, Mr. Schmidheiny hopes to tell his peers that business must be at the fore of the revolution instead of on the defensive, resisting change and watering down new rules.

He is convinced that many business leaders accept the need for environmental policies and are ready to be more environmentally responsible. But politicians, he argues, must provide a manageable framework.

"First of all, governments must set clear objectives," he said. "They must provide incentives and disincentives and let the market decide if it can bear the cost. Too many controls and rules hamper development. Second, we need the right reaction from consumers, who should say: 'We will share the burden. We will look for cleaner products.'"

Mr. Schmidheiny, 45, is heir to a business empire that includes major stakes in Leica International, ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd. and Switzerland's largest watchmaker,

Société Suisse de Microélectronique SA, as well as real estate and trading companies.

He insists that his campaign goes beyond trying to improve industry's bad image as polluters.

"We have all made mistakes, we all pollute, we have all given too little consideration to nature; but this is a new era," he said.

"We are now learning to think of the environment in economic terms. We are changing our accounting principles to insert environmental costs into industry. And we are now in the early stages of understanding the mechanisms."

As prices gradually reflect true environmental costs, Mr. Schmidheiny argues, business must learn to become more efficient, create less waste, change packaging and distribution and pay attention to waste disposal and recycling.

"The most successful companies," he said "will be those that understand this first."

Mr. Schmidheiny said he became aware of environmental hazards and their costs in the 1970s when he had to search for substitutes for the harmful asbestos used in his family's Eticat cement plant in Brazil.

It was two years ago that a Canadian businessman and millionaire, Maurice Strong, the secretary-general of the Earth Summit, recruited Mr. Schmidheiny to become his adviser. An associate recalled: "Stephan put up \$10 million from his own pocket to form the business council. That gave him right away a lot of credibility."

# From Lenin to Apple Chips

## East German Strides Surprise U.S. Advisers

By Marc Fisher  
Washington Post Service

NEURUPPIN, Germany — In a formal room of heavy wood and huge chairs, cleared of huts of Lenin only two years ago, a group of Americans in sports clothes sat across from nervous Eastern German colleagues, chatting about the virtues of apple chips, catfish farms, food additives and golf-course development.

The Americans were economic-development specialists from the U.S. capital, Vermont, South Carolina and Pennsylvania, who had come to the formerly communist area of Germany to offer advice in the art of turning around depressed regions.

They arrived expecting to have to start from scratch. They left 10 days later, marveling at how far the easterners have come.

With rich countrymen as immediate neighbors, the Germans started with a leg up on everyone else in the former communist bloc. But they remain frustrated by what they see as the colonial attitudes in the western half of their country.

The easterners want support from Americans in the form of investment and advice, if only to enliven the mix.

Officially, U.S. diplomats say they are pleased by the level of American activity in Eastern Germany. Privately, they say they are embarrassed that their country has left the renaking of Eastern Germany to the Germans.

Enter Henry Glaser, a German-born Washingtonian who spent 25 years at the U.S. Economic Development Administration, retiring as its planning director. Mr. Glaser spent several years of his childhood in a Nazi concentration camp and then an orphanage before escaping to China.

"I thought maybe I could use my skills to help out, and I thought it would be good both for the East Germans and for me if we could have some contact," he said.

He gathered three economic development officials from around the United States and offered their expertise to the state of Brandenburg. His idea was to match American communities with similar places in Germany, then organize exchange

visits so the Germans could see how their American counterparts battled unemployment and dying industries.

For example, Chris Page of northern Vermont's Economic Development Council was matched with the Neuruppin area north of Berlin because both regions have access in major cities and suffer from fading farming. Mr. Page suggested resort communities to lure weekend visitors, but the Germans were wary of letting land go to nonresidents who would not generate jobs.

Mr. Page described how cheese makers turned their talents to food additives and dietary supplements, how Vermonters are raising cels for export to Italy and how they are ar producing apple chips as the latest in gourmet snacks. That one took some explaining.

The Americans were surprised to find that the Germans had shown far more initiative and creativity than pessimistic Western German press reports reflected.

Neuruppin entrepreneurs are growing rapeseed as an experimental fuel for automobiles.

Farmers who lost the guaranteed markets of the former era are buying machinery, switching crops and learning how to profit from the fat subsidies of the German government and the European Community.

"More than anything else, we found ourselves having to say to them, 'Protect your traditions, don't be so hard on yourself, don't believe all the bad things the West Germans say about you,'" said Patricia Edmonds, executive director of the Upper Savannah Council of Governments in South Carolina.

Siegfried Christoph, who has helped turn a massive collective farm into three corporations that grow, process and market everything from pigs to sunflowers, said the Neuruppin area suffered from "a parade of charlatans who came in after reunification — advisers, consulting teams, you name it."

The Americans told Mr. Christoph that no one could bring back the days of large-scale farm employment, but offered ideas for combining agriculture, retailing, tourism and other small businesses.

# BRANCHES: From Banks to Wine Bars in Britain

(Continued from first finance page)

manager, the less likely he would be to go to the same Rotary Club and play golf together.

In fact, it has long been assumed that any customer applying for a loan at a bank far distant from his place of business is only there because his local bankers who knew him and his business's prospects best had turned him down.

On a larger scale, many bankers say it is just this sort of distance-is-dangerous logic that argues against banks in one country expanding into others. "As soon as you go outside your own patch, you tend to pile on the rubbish," Mr. Dobby said.

Indeed, at the International Monetary Conference in Toronto on Monday, Brian Quinn, the Bank of England's director of supervision, sounded a somewhat similar

note, warned of the seemingly insurmountable management and cultural hurdles lying in the path of attempts to form "any pan-European retail or wholesale bank or securities company."

In the case of HSBC Holdings PLC's proposed acquisition of Midland Bank, the buyer would hardly be starting from scratch. HSBC would acquire an extremely well-established, 1,850-branch system.

The problem, however, is that the merger would do nothing to alleviate the serious overcrowding in the market.

The only solution for that, according to most banking industry sources, is a further consolidation of the sector through mergers. Mergers hold the distinct attraction of being able to close branches with only a minimal loss of business. Given the fact that any two big

British institutions would likely have competing branches within a block of each other in many cities, the dislocation effects would be minimal.

"If you are literally just asking your customers to move across the street, you might be able to hold on to 90 percent of them," Mr. Farmbrough said.

It is with that kind of scenario in mind that Lloyds Bank has said it would shed as many as 900 of its 3,700 branches it would own if it bought Midland Bank. Mergers of banks within the same market also allow for huge savings via consolidations of everything from head office staff to the marketing and maintenance operations. In the United States, those savings typically work out to 0.5 percent of the value of the combined institutions' total assets.

# Ballot Upholds Total SA Change

Agence France-Press

PARIS — Stockholders of the Total SA oil group gave almost unanimous approval on Tuesday to a change in the company's articles as a necessary preliminary to reducing the French government's holding from 34 percent to 15 percent.

The chairman, Serge Tchuruk, said the perception of Total in English-speaking countries as a government-controlled group had contributed to lowering the stock price.

He did not say just how the government would reduce its stake, an operation expected to bring it on the order of 10 billion francs (\$1.9 billion).

# Porsche Profit Off for Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STUTTGART — The German automaker Porsche AG said Tuesday it would cut an additional 850 jobs next year and predicted that parent operating profit would drop in the 1991-92 financial year.

The chairman of the Porsche management board, Arno Bohm, said parent operating profit for the year that ends July 31 would be less than the 60.0 million Deutsche marks (\$37.50 million) posted for the previous year.

Mr. Bohm did not provide a specific profit forecast. But he predicted that group sales would plunge 19 percent, to 2.5 billion DM, from 3.1 billion DM in the previous financial year.

The company also said that it planned to build 22,000 cars during the current year, down from 26,200 the previous year.

Porsche already has cut 550 nonproduction jobs this year, and now employs about 8,500 people. By the end of this year, Mr. Bohm said, it will have reduced its work force by 950, including about 750 employees in the parent company.

Officials of the Porsche workers council and IG Metall, the German metalworkers labor union, urged Porsche to make the job cuts through attrition rather than layoffs. But the company said layoffs might also be required.

# JAPAN: Bad Loans Force Top Tokyo Banks to Curtail Global Expansion

(Continued from page 1)

len loans, and they must set aside reserves promptly to offset those losses. As a result, most big U.S. banks reported heavy losses in the last few years because of tumbling real estate prices, failed leveraged buyouts and other loan problems.

But in Japan, the government does not require that such information be made public in great detail, and the disclosure rules are riddled with loopholes, analysts say, leaving the public in the dark.

"During the Japanese banks' global lending spree in the 1980s, they pushed aside their foreign rivals as they grabbed a growing share of the international banking market. Financing the acquisition of everything from Impregator paintworks to golf courses in California and office towers in New York, the big Japanese banks claimed 7 of 10 places among the world's largest."

"By following the trail of dollars and yen, we can see the accelerating pace at which the Japanese empire is gaining momentum, and the American empire is losing ground," warned Daniel Burstein in his 1988 book, "Yen! Japan's

New Financial Empire and Its Threat to America.

But the speculative bubble burst two years ago, when the Japanese government raised interest rates sharply to cool inflationary pressures. Japan has now suffered a record level of corporate bankruptcies and mounting loan losses for the banks that are likely to take at least five years to clean up.

But with the Japanese economy in a slowdown and bankruptcies still rising, the analysts said they still expected the losses from sour loans to rise. That is forcing Japanese banks to reassess their strategies in a fundamental way.

"Maybe our bank has grown too big," said Hisao Kobayashi, a managing director in charge of international operations at the Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, the world's largest commercial bank. "It's time perhaps for us to think about what the appropriate size is. We may need to concentrate more on profits than expansion."

Japanese banks controlled just 4 percent of the international lending market in 1980, with the assets of their overseas branches at just \$189 billion. By 1989, aggressive expansion gave them a 40 percent share,

with overseas assets of \$1.4 trillion. Today, the share is edging down near 30 percent, with assets of \$1.26 trillion, the first such decline in overseas assets in years.

The banking problems reflect a deeper financial shift taking place. Japan invested so much abroad during the 1980s that it emerged as the world's largest creditor nation — at the same time that the United States fell to become the world's largest debtor nation.

The collapse of stock and real estate prices in Japan has undermined confidence and forced the Japanese to marshal more of their capital at home. Last year, Japan suddenly shifted course and slowed its flow of investments abroad, including new bank loans.

During the years of aggressive expansion, Japanese banks issued letters of credit for U.S. authorities planning bond offerings, often charging only a few hundredths of a percentage point. U.S. banks said the fee was too low, and business flowed to the Japanese. Now with the Japanese pulling back, municipalities have to pay more for such services.

The extent of the Japanese

banks' problems has not been disclosed.

The Finance Ministry has sought to allay the fears by abandoning its usual reticence and offering a few vague figures. It asserted that the 11 biggest Japanese banks had less than 2 trillion yen (\$16 billion) in bad loans. Many analysts and even some government regulators said the number could easily top \$150 billion, and some estimates run to well over \$200 billion.

"Whatever the amount is, it will increase substantially during the course of this year, without doubt," said David Atkinson, an analyst for Salomon Brothers in Japan. The banks' profits are likely to be hurt for several years, he added.

Seeking to end the months of damaging speculation, government officials have been forced to state openly that they will stand behind every major bank no matter what.

Yoshihiro Watanabe, deputy general manager of the Bank of Tokyo's planning division, noted that even Japan's ballooning trade surplus, which is headed for a record this year, is not enough to fuel the banking growth it did during the 1980s.

# NYSE

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the network prices up to the closing on West Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	120.00	+0.25
GE	30.00	+0.10
AT&T	45.00	+0.15
MSFT	60.00	+0.20
DIS	25.00	+0.05
INTL	15.00	+0.02
AMZN	10.00	+0.01
GOOG	8.00	+0.03
MS	20.00	+0.08
BA	35.00	+0.12
GM	18.00	+0.06
PPG	12.00	+0.04
WY	15.00	+0.05
AMT	22.00	+0.07
TRW	18.00	+0.06
CVX	40.00	+0.18
BP	35.00	+0.15
FE	28.00	+0.12
DU	25.00	+0.10
W	15.00	+0.05
HP	12.00	+0.04
RTN	10.00	+0.03
WAL	8.00	+0.02
WMT	7.00	+0.01
CVS	6.00	+0.01
UNH	5.00	+0.01
MD	4.00	+0.01
MRK	3.00	+0.01
ABB	2.00	+0.01
AMGN	1.50	+0.01
BIIB	1.00	+0.01
CELG	0.80	+0.01
CR	0.70	+0.01
CSX	0.60	+0.01
DD	0.50	+0.01
DRI	0.40	+0.01
EA	0.30	+0.01
EMC	0.20	+0.01
EQS	0.10	+0.01
ESS	0.05	+0.01
ET	0.02	+0.01
EV	0.01	+0.01

Symbol	Price	Change
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GE	30.00	+0.10
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DIS	25.00	+0.05
INTL	15.00	+0.02
AMZN	10.00	+0.01
GOOG	8.00	+0.03
MS	20.00	+0.08
BA	35.00	+0.12
GM	18.00	+0.06
PPG	12.00	+0.04
WY	15.00	+0.05
AMT	22.00	+0.07
TRW	18.00	+0.06
CVX	40.00	+0.18
BP	35.00	+0.15
FE	28.00	+0.12
DU	25.00	+0.10
W	15.00	+0.05
HP	12.00	+0.04
RTN	10.00	+0.03
WAL	8.00	+0.02
WMT	7.00	+0.01
CVS	6.00	+0.01
UNH	5.00	+0.01
MD	4.00	+0.01
MRK	3.00	+0.01
ABB	2.00	+0.01
AMGN	1.50	+0.01
BIIB	1.00	+0.01
CELG	0.80	+0.01
CR	0.70	+0.01
CSX	0.60	+0.01
DD	0.50	+0.01
DRI	0.40	+0.01
EA	0.30	+0.01
EMC	0.20	+0.01
EQS	0.10	+0.01
ESS	0.05	+0.01
ET	0.02	+0.01
EV	0.01	+0.01

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**JAPAN PACIFIC FUND**  
SICAV  
Luxembourg, 11, rue Aldringen  
R.C. Luxembourg N° B 340

**Avis de convocation**  
Mesdames et Messieurs les Actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à l'Assemblée Générale Statutaire de notre Société, qui aura lieu le 17 juin 1992 à 15.30 heures au siège social avec l'ordre du jour suivant:

**Ordre du jour**

1. Présentation du rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration et du rapport du Réviseur d'Entreprises agréés.
2. Approbation des comptes arrêtés au 31 mars 1992 et fixation du dividende.
3. Décharge aux Administrateurs.
4. Renouvellement des mandats de cinq Administrateurs.
5. Remplacement d'un Administrateur.
6. Divers.

Les décisions concernant tous les points de l'ordre du jour ne requièrent aucun quorum. Elles seront prises à la simple majorité des actions présentes ou représentées à l'Assemblée. Chaque action donne droit à un vote. Tout actionnaire peut se faire représenter à l'Assemblée.

Le Conseil d'Administration

Investor's Europe				
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40		
1850	2700	2100		
1800	2600	2000		
1750	2500	1900		
1700	2400	1800		
1650	2300	1700		
1600	2200	1600		
1550	2100	1500		
1500	2000	1400		
1450	1900	1300		
1400	1800	1200		
1350	1700	1100		
1300	1600	1000		
1250	1500	900		
1200	1400	800		
1150	1300	700		
1100	1200	600		
1050	1100	500		
1000	1000	400		
950	900	300		
900	800	200		
850	700	100		
800	600	0		
750	500	-100		
700	400	-200		
650	300	-300		
600	200	-400		
550	100	-500		
500	0	-600		
450	-100	-700		
400	-200	-800		
350	-300	-900		
300	-400	-1000		
250	-500	-1100		
200	-600	-1200		
150	-700	-1300		
100	-800	-1400		
50	-900	-1500		
0	-1000	-1600		

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBST Trend	191.10	190.30	+0.61
Brussels	Stock Index	5,973.15	5,940.84	+0.54
Frankfurt	DAX	1,801.39	1,798.14	+0.18
Frankfurt	FAZ	718.22	718.34	-0.02
Helsinki	HEX	820.41	829.22	-1.06
London	Financial Times 30	2,111.00	2,104.70	+0.30
London	FTSE 100	2,705.90	2,697.80	+0.31
Madrid	General Index	N.A.	260.10	
Milan	MIB	987.00	983.00	+0.41
Paris	CAC 40	2,024.87	2,017.40	+0.37
Stockholm	Aftersvarden	1,112.83	1,116.71	-0.35
Vienna	Stock Index	451.79	448.33	+0.77
Zurich	SBS	673.00	671.10	+0.28

Sources: Reuters, AFP  
International Herald Tribune

**Very briefly:**

- Ford-Werke AG said sales rose 5 percent in the first five months of the year, to 470,000 units, although domestic sales fell in period.
- El Aguilá SA, the Spanish unit of Heineken NV, will spend about 11 billion pesetas (\$1.1 billion) over the next two years to reduce employment to 1,750 from the current 2,558.
- Japan Air System signed a contract to buy two twin-engine Airbus A300-600R planes for delivery at the end of 1994, bringing the total to 15 Airbus ordered by the airline.
- Digital Equipment Corp. expects its Hungarian subsidiary to post sales of \$30 million this year, and sales to reach \$100 million by 1996.
- Rhône-Poulenc SA has taken a 53 percent stake in a joint venture with Czechoslovakia's Chemlon, which will make and

# NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices  
- NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
12 Month Low	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month High	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Open	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Close	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Change	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

12 Month	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
12 Month Low	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month High	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Open	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Close	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Change	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

12 Month	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
12 Month Low	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month High	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Open	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Close	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Change	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

12 Month	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
12 Month Low	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month High	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Open	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Close	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Change	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

12 Month	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
12 Month Low	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month High	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Open	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Close	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Change	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

12 Month	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
12 Month Low	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month High	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Open	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Close	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Change	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

12 Month	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
12 Month Low	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month High	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Open	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Close	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Change	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

12 Month	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
12 Month Low	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month High	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Open	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Close	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Change	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

12 Month	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
12 Month Low	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month High	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Open	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Close	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Change	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

12 Month	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
12 Month Low	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month High	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Open	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Close	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Change	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

12 Month	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
12 Month Low	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month High	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Open	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Close	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Change	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

12 Month	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
12 Month Low	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month High	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Open	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Close	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Change	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

# AMEX

Tuesday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and no later than late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
12 Month Low	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month High	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Open	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Close	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Change	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

12 Month	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
12 Month Low	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month High	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Open	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Close	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Change	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

12 Month	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
12 Month Low	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month High	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Open	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Close	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Change	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

12 Month	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
12 Month Low	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month High	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Open	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Close	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Change	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

12 Month	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
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12 Month High	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Open	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Close	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Change	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

12 Month	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
12 Month Low	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month High	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Open	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Close	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Change	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

12 Month	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
12 Month Low	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month High	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Open	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Close	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Change	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

12 Month	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
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12 Month High	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Open	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Close	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Change	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

12 Month	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
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12 Month High	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Open	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Close	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Change	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

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12 Month Close	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Change	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

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12 Month High	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Open	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Close	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
12 Month Change	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

**Price S**  
*Quantas to I*

**Worried**

**Shenzhen to Off**  
**Closed-End Fund**

**HONG KONG** - The Shenzhen Closed-End Fund will set up a new fund and funds will be listed on the exchange's closed-end fund market.

"One will be for institutional investors and the other will be for retail investors," said a spokesman for Hong Kong's Securities and Futures Commission.

The fund will invest in shares, bonds and other securities.

They will be run by a management company approved by the exchange and will be listed on the Shenzhen exchange. Mr. Yu said.

مكان من الأهل

# Price Set for Airline Merger Qantas to Pay \$300 Million for Australian

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CANBERRA — Prime Minister Paul Keating said Tuesday that Qantas would pay the government 400 million Australian dollars (\$300 million) for Australian Airlines under his plan to merge the two carriers and then sell the new entity.

Mr. Keating said he expected the sale of the new entity, which will retain the name Qantas, to generate more than 1 billion dollars for the deficit-ridden budget.

A sale agreement will be signed Wednesday, the prime minister said. The government will then conduct a trade sale up to 49 percent of the carrier to foreign airlines, which is expected to be completed by year-end.

The outstanding 51 percent of the merged airline with Australian Airlines a subsidiary of Qantas, will be sold in a public float on the stock exchange in the first half of 1993.

The government will hold one "golden share," a unit that, although drawing no dividends, has the power of veto to prevent foreign interests from taking more than a 35 percent stake in Qantas.

In addition, a contractual restriction will ensure that the airline's headquarters stay in Australia and that a majority of the board members are Australians.

The prime minister said the sale of both carriers would give the government greater budget flexibility and help to recapitalize both airlines. The government's projected budget deficit for the year ending June 30, 1993, is 10.5 billion dollars.

The government expects the merged airline, based in Sydney, to compete with a Melbourne-

## Modest Growth For Australia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Australia recorded a third successive quarter of modest economic growth after 15 months of recession, but the government said it was still looking for a much stronger recovery.

The Australian Statistics Bureau said Tuesday that gross domestic product rose 0.6 percent from January through March. Revised data showed rises of 0.7 percent in the quarter ended in December and 0.2 percent the previous quarter.

Treasurer John Dawkins said the economy was on the path to widespread and sustained recovery. He added, "We are looking for sustainable growth in excess of 4 percent per year." (Reuters, AFP)

based airline, probably either Ansett or Air New Zealand, which will also provide domestic and overseas services.

A national party conference had agreed in 1990 to sell all of Australian Airlines and 49 percent of Qantas, but no deals had been concluded. Officials said the merged carrier should generate a higher sale price.

Bidding under the earlier sell-off plan has already begun. The government has declined to name bidders, but British Airways, Singapore Airlines and Air New Zealand have in the past

expressed an interest in Australian Airlines or Qantas. Bendide, the private consortium based in Sydney, is also believed to be in the running for a stake in the merged entity.

Qantas Chairman Bill Dix hailed the merger as a landmark in the formation of a powerful and competitive regional carrier. "We relish the opportunity to compete on an equal footing with foreign airlines, almost all of whom have international and domestic networks," he said.

Mr. Keating announced the sell-off despite objections from some Labor Party members who were concerned about large-scale divestment of state assets.

He has already won approval from a meeting of Labor politicians, however, and the party's national executive is expected to hold a vote among local party branches.

Left-wing Labor sources said they anticipated general party approval, required under the party's constitution, because most shares would be offered to the public or to employees.

Qantas, which has been operating for 72 years, flies to 23 countries and has a fleet of 48 aircraft. Australian Airlines is Australia's biggest domestic carrier, with a fleet of 43 planes.

Qantas reported a net profit of 44.3 million dollars for the year ended June 30, 1991, on revenue of 3.9 billion dollars. It has already undergone a major restructuring that has included more than 3,000 job cuts and a revamping of the route network.

Australian Airlines reported a net profit of 65.99 million dollars for the year. (Reuters, AP)

## Tin Prices Surge in Malaysia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — Tin prices reached an 18-month high in Malaysia on Tuesday and are expected to soar even further, as renewed consumer demand begins to ease a prolonged worldwide glut, analysts said.

"Everybody is now bullish about the market," said a trader with a major trading house. "The fundamentals are good."

Spot tin surged 0.42 ringgit (16 U.S. cents), to close at 15.90 ringgit a kilogram here, aided by strong gains on the London market and a weakening of the ringgit. "Prices have been too low for too long," another trader said. "Many people had expected a recovery earlier."

Dealers said 16.50 ringgit was the next resistance level, with many predicting that tin may reach 17 ringgit in the coming months. The price had fallen to 14.04 ringgit in March.

The main impetus for the rise came from the weakening of the ringgit against the dollar, prompting overseas demand for the metal.

The ringgit closed Tuesday at 2.5305 to the dollar, down from 2.5285 on Monday, after Malaysia's central bank imposed new limits on currency-swap transactions.

Traders said consumers had started to return to the market to cover their needs up to August, in view of the continuing supply squeeze.

Supplies from Brazil, the world's top producer, and Malaysia continued to be restricted by recent low prices, while Thailand's output is being hurt by the monsoon season.

Brazil said last month that it planned to cut output to 25,000 tons this year, from 29,500 in 1991. World tin stocks have also been drawn down because of the scarce new supply, officials said.

## NEC and Micron to Pool Sales of Memory Chips

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — NEC Corp. and Micron Semiconductor Inc., a small American maker of semiconductors, have agreed to market each other's computer memory chips under their own brand names, the companies announced Tuesday.

The companies said they hoped to expand the agreement beyond memory chips — which store data in computers and other electronic products — to broader areas of cooperation.

NEC said details of the collaboration, including its duration, had not yet been decided, but that a final agreement probably would be signed by July. The companies said the agreement would help each supply a broader range of semiconductors and also help ease U.S.-Japanese trade tensions.

U.S. and Japanese officials have agreed to try to achieve a 20 percent market share for foreign semiconductors in Japan by the end of this year. But weak demand for semiconductors has made it unlikely that the share, currently about 15 percent, will reach that target.

NEC said it planned to sell roughly 100,000 Micron chips a month. Although the chips would be sold under NEC's name, they would count toward U.S. chip sales in Japan, it said. The companies said initial efforts would include mutual sales of 4- and 16-megabyte dynamic random-access memories.

NEC is the world's largest producer of semiconductors, and also makes computers, communications systems and industrial electronics equipment. Micron Semiconductor is a subsidiary of Micron Technology Inc. and is one of the few remaining U.S. makers of memory chips.

(AP, UPI, AFX)

Investor's Asia				
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Sang	6,099.39	6,058.09	+0.06
Singapore	Straits Times	1,513.27	1,510.52	+0.18
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,676.30	1,674.40	+0.11
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	16,126.00	16,004.11	+0.68
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	686.74	685.33	+0.24
Bangkok	SET	677.10	698.90	-3.12
Saudi	Composite Stock	587.34	589.19	-0.33
Taipei	Weighted Price	4,468.98	4,456.85	+0.27
Manila	Composite	1,405.72	1,387.92	+1.28
Jakarta	Stock Index	N.A.	298.59	
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,584.84	1,574.87	+0.62
Bombay	National Index	1,380.08	1,306.67	+4.09

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

## Japan Carmakers to Cut Recruitment

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japanese carmakers said Tuesday they planned to hire fewer new high-school and university graduates next year.

Toyota Motor Corp. will hire 3,250 new graduates in the year beginning April 1, 1993, down 15 percent from the current year, a spokesman said. Nissan Motor Co. will cut recruitment to 2,300, down 15 percent from 1992-93. Honda Motor Co. will cut back by 10 percent, after sharply reducing hiring in 1992-93 to 594 from 1,671 the previous year. Mazda Motor Corp. plans a 14.7 percent cut, to 1,030. Only Mitsubishi Motors Corp. will hold the line, hiring 1,450, compared with 1,453 a year earlier.

## Thai Stock Index Falls Another 3%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK — The Stock Exchange of Thailand index fell 21.8 points in high trading on Tuesday as investors reacted to political uncertainty. It was off 3.12 percent to 677.10, after standing at 738 on May 22 following a week of political violence.

An analyst said the selling was mainly local, because "foreigners got out of the market last week." Three of Thailand's influential business organizations — the Federation of Thai Industries, the Board of Trade and the Thai Bankers' Association — called for quick elections. (AFP, Reuters)

## Very briefly:

- Taiwan's Interior Ministry has drafted laws, including heavy penalties on illegal speculation, in an effort to stabilize real estate prices; ownership by a single firm or individual generally would be restricted to 4 hectares (10 acres) in urban areas and 8 hectares in the countryside.
- Alan Hawkins went on trial in Auckland as the main defendant in New Zealand's largest fraud trial; he and six associates in the failed Equicorp Holdings Ltd. face up to 13 counts of fraud and diversion of funds.
- South Korean construction companies received \$1.03 billion in orders from abroad from January through May, up 53 percent from a year ago.
- Telecom Corp. of New Zealand posted a 402 million New Zealand dollar (\$215 million) net profit for the financial year that ended March 31, up 21 percent from the previous year.
- BPIS, an Indonesian holding company, and General Electric Co. of the United States are forming a joint venture, GE Technology Indonesia, through which GE will provide technology and form local alliances.
- Toyota Motor Co. and Japan Airlines Co. announced a joint venture, AirFite Japan Corp., to train pilots to fly helicopters and small airplanes. (AP, Reuters, AFP, UPI)

## Worried Investors Mob Shanghai Bourse

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Thousands of small investors desperate to offload stock stamped an annex to the Shanghai stock exchange and forced it close after only a few hours of operation, Chinese newspapers reported Tuesday.

The annex opened on Monday to relieve pressure on the main floor. But trading quickly turned into a fiasco when security police lost control of a crowd of more than 5,000 trying to shove their way to the counter, Shanghai's Liberation Daily reported.

Shanghai plans to list 34 new issues soon, more than double the present number, newspapers reported. About 30 million shares, worth more than 300 million yuan (\$54 million), would be issued.

The Xinba news agency said Shanghai would allow seven more companies to issue B shares, which are reserved for foreigners, in June. The new issues will be worth 515 million yuan and would include the newly established Shanghai Alkali Chloride Co., which will issue 240 million yuan-worth of stock, and the Development Co. of the Jiangao Export Processing Zone, which will issue 110 million yuan-worth.

Chinese market analysts in Beijing fear the Shanghai computer trading system, already overloaded with 15 listings, will not be able to cope with the planned new listings. They had voiced doubts about the success of the new annex, saying it was a crude device.

Exchange officials designed the annex to accept only sell orders to ease one of the biggest bottlenecks on the fledgling bourse, one of two in China. The other bourse is in Shenzhen, the special economic zone adjacent to Hong Kong.

Confused investors apparently believed the sell-only annex was a ruse to force down overheated prices. The market's index tumbled 37.12 points Monday, to close at 1,178.72 on heavy turnover.

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## Shenzhen to Offer Closed-End Funds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — The Shenzhen bourse will set up two closed-end funds worth at least 100 million yuan (\$18.2 million) each, the exchange's deputy chief executive, Yu Guogang, said Tuesday.

"One will be for institutions and the second will be for small and medium investors," Mr. Yu said at a symposium in Hong Kong. The funds will invest in shares listed on China's two exchanges, as well as bonds and other instruments, he said.

They will be run by financial institutions approved by the government and will be listed on the Shenzhen exchange, Mr. Yu said.

The general manager of the exchange, Wei Wenyuan, was quoted in the Liberation Daily on Tuesday as saying the annex was simply an instrument to help volume. "Some investors believe the temporary trading floor, that will accept only sell orders, was designed to bring down prices. That is a misconception," he said.

Mr. Wei said the floor would reopen when railings had been installed to control the flow of people. Newspapers said many small investors were anxious to sell existing shares, seen as overvalued, and

raise cash to buy up new issues at bargain prices.

The Shanghai market has been on a roller-coaster ride since authorities last month lifted all restrictions on daily share price movements. The index more than doubled in the first day of free trading, but went into reverse last week when officials announced a ban on trading syndicates that had been ramping the price of selected shares.

The syndicates were told to unwind their positions and investors took that as a first sign that au-

thorities were trying to talk down the market.

Officials of the Shenzhen exchange, meanwhile, are concerned the market is getting out of hand. A senior official said he was worried that prices, driven by seemingly insatiable demand from both domestic and foreign investors, had risen too far.

"The levels are so high that they're keeping me awake at night," the exchange's assistant general manager, Zhen Qian, told investors in Hong Kong.

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1991 DIVIDEND

Following the decision taken by the Shareholders' Meeting held on June 2, 1992, the dividend for the 1991 fiscal year is payable, free of charge, as of June 4, 1992 by BANQUE PARIBAS (SUISSE) S.A., UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND and SWISS CREDIT BANK, as follows:


Per bearer share of SF 1,000 par value, against remittance of coupon No 16:

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(-35% Federal withholding tax)  
Value number: 217375

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The New York region offers its foreign employees the benefits of 70 leading colleges and universities, 75 hospitals. And dozens of cultural attractions, from the Metropolitan Museum of Art and Carnegie Hall, to the Bronx Zoo and the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

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After all, if New York is the business capital of the world, can any business afford not to be here?

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# SPORTS BASEBALL

## Jays Top Twins in 10 On 2d White Homer

The Toronto Blue Jays, who think they're better this year, set about proving it in Minneapolis.

In a game between division leaders and last year's playoff teams, Devon White homered twice — the second an inside-the-park home run in the 10th inning — to lead Toronto past Minnesota, 5-3, Monday night.

The Twins took two of three games played in Toronto on May 19-20.

"It's just like last year," said the Twins' manager, Tom Kelly. "Whenever we play

an RBI single in the seventh and doubled home two more runs in the ninth.

Brewers 6, Tigers 2: In Milwaukee, Scott Fletcher started a four-run rally with a two-out RBI single in the home seventh.

Jaime Navarro pitched eight innings and allowed eight hits, including home runs to Travis Fryman in the first and Mickey Tettleton in the fourth. The homers were Detroit's major league-leading 67th and 68th of the season.

White Sox 5, Royals 3: In rainy Kansas City, Missouri, Matt Merullo singled in the tie-breaking run in the sixth as Chicago ended a six-game losing streak.

Alex Fernandez, who had lost three straight decisions, gave up four hits and three runs in the first, but allowed only three hits the rest of the way en route to his second complete game of the season.

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

the Blue Jays, whoever makes the mistake is going to get beat. Tonight, we made the mistake and got beat."

White's line drive to left-center skipped past diving left fielder Shane Mack and over center fielder Kirby Puckett, then bounced to the wall. Puckett retrieved the ball, but Greg Gagne's relay was not nearly in time.

"White's hit just found a big hole," said batter Carl Willis, who had retired all six batters he faced to that point. "Unfortunately, with the turf, it took the big hop. Ninety percent of the time, that's a double. Once it got by, I knew with Devo's speed it wouldn't be a good outcome."

White homered batting right-handed to lead off the game. It was the third time in his career he has homered from each side of the plate in a game; he is the 56th player in league history to accomplish the feat.

"I pretty much flicked it out there in the right spot," White said of his decisive hit.

The Blue Jays added an insurance run when Joe Carter hit a two-out single and Dave Winfield doubled him home.

Yankees 7, Rangers 1: In Arlington, Texas, Nolan Ryan left the game after 10 pitches with a strained left hamstring, and New York went on to win with Matt Nokes's three-run homer being the key blow. Ryan is expected to start as scheduled on Saturday.

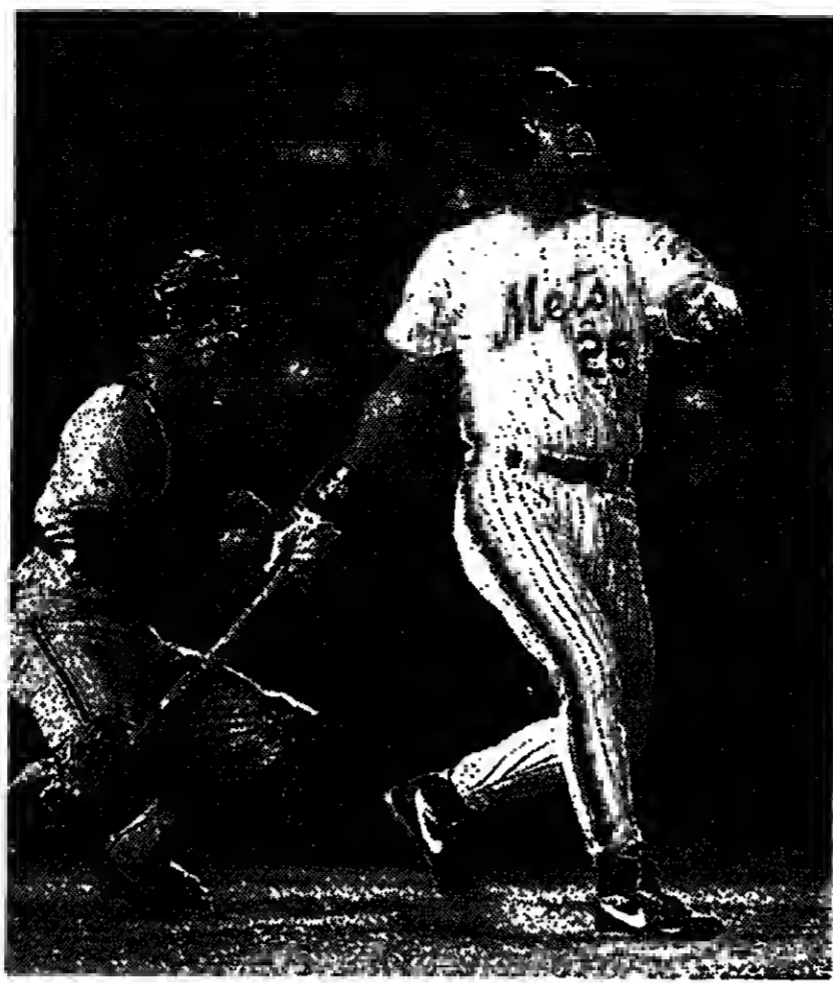
Athletics 10, Red Sox 7: In Oakland, Mark McGwire hit his 19th homer of the year and Terry Steinbach hit a sixth-inning homer to snap a tie.

With the score 4-4, Steinbach, who had three hits and three RBIs, started the sixth by hitting his fourth homer of the season, off Danny Darwin.

Rodgers suffered elbow and knee fractures in the accident and underwent six hours of surgery to repair the damage. He is not expected to rejoin the team for at least two or three months.

Rodgers to Leave Hospital

The California Angels' manager, Buck Rodgers, injured when the team's bus crashed May 21 in New Jersey, will be released from a hospital on Wednesday, The Associated Press reported a team spokesman as saying in Anaheim.



Bobby Bonilla's bases-loaded homer in the second put the Giants in a big hole.

## Bonilla, Unplugged, Leads Mets' Rout

Bobby Boo was back to being Bobby Bo for the New York Mets.

After taking out his earplugs and listening to the fans' displeasure with his musing batting average in Shea Stadium, Bobby Bonilla drove in a career-high six runs, four with a grand slam home run, as the Mets

the media knew or cared what the real reason was for using them. Now maybe the stories will tell the truth.

Bonilla said he used the earplugs on the suggestion of Tom McCraw, a coach. "When you get 50,000 in the stands and the planes overhead, you can't hear a thing," he said. Shea Stadium is in the path of planes taking off from nearby La Guardia Airport.

"It was nice to have a game like this and be able to relax. The fans responded to me. I don't believe that they ever thought I was abusing them. The fans only believe what they read and hear. How can they know why I was really using the earplugs?"

four-hitter and Derrick May hit a two-run single in a five-run fifth inning in Chicago.

Maddux, who hadn't won since May 6 and had just one victory in seven previous starts, struck out six and walked none as the Cubs halted a three-game losing streak.

Braves 7, Phillies 6: In Atlanta, Tom Glavine became the league's first eight-game winner and drove in two runs in a six-run third as the Braves won their fourth straight.

Glavine (8-3) allowed five hits and four runs, just one earned, in 5 1/2 innings and raised his record against Philadelphia to 10-1.

David Justice, Sid Bream and Glavine had two-run singles in the third off starter Cliff Brantley and Ben Rivera. Glavine, 9-for-30 this year, raised his batting average to .300.

Expos 7, Astros 1: Dennis Martinez pitched a four-hitter in Houston to win his fifth consecutive decision, and rookie Matt Stairs drove in three runs.

Martinez struck out eight and walked one in his second complete game of the year.

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

routed the San Francisco Giants, 14-1, Monday night.

The Mets, who got a season-high 16 hits, had scored only two runs in the first four games of their home stand — all losses. Bonilla, who came in hitting .137 at home with no homers and four RBIs, said he would put the earplugs back on Tuesday.

"I can take criticism and I've always been accessible," he said. "Win or lose, I'm always at my locker. It's unfair for me to have to take this kind of criticism when nobody in

the media knew or cared what the real reason was for using them. Now maybe the stories will tell the truth.

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Dodgers 8, Pirates 6: Pinch hitter Mitch Webster hit a three-run homer in the sixth as visiting Los Angeles won its sixth straight and Pittsburgh lost for the 13th time in 16 games.

The Dodgers, who have won 12 of their last 15, trounced by 6-1 when Webster hit his third homer this year. Greg Maddux pitched a

four-hitter and Derrick May hit a two-run single in a five-run fifth inning in Chicago.

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## The Right Thing, Reluctantly

LONDON — The United Nations has spared soccer players a dreadful trial of conscience. I never thought I would say this, but for once the politicians and diplomats have taught sport a lesson and imposed leadership that is in the best interests of sportsmen.

Last Friday, soccer's international rulers insisted that nothing that was happening in Yugoslavia's dirty war made any difference to soccer.

UEFA and FIFA officials put their heads together and declared that Yugoslavia — or a predominantly Serbian team masquerading as Yugoslavian — was welcome to compete in next week's European Championship.

"We have in our statutes that we should never mix politics and sports," explained FIFA's general secretary, Sapp Blatter.

What a cop out. If sport is still such an island, why had FIFA been in the vanguard of those organizations isolating South Africa, a sanction that outlasted the athletic prime of more than one generation?

FIFA rightly recognized that apartheid broke a higher statute: That no player should be excluded because of color, race or creed. But long after South African blacks became dominant on the soccer field, FIFA, commendably, stood firm with other sports bodies in maintaining sanctions until discrimination was written out of South Africa's constitution.

So sport and politics do mix. They are intertwined, whether we wish it or not. And the manipulative power and influence that bodies like FIFA hold bring with them responsibilities beyond simplistic notions that athletes are not like other people.

How is this connected to Yugoslavia? Soccer is a part now of international trade, a commodity of prestige. It cannot and it should not seek absolution when the world community attempts to stop Serbians from firing on their neighbors' bread lines.

Once the UN passed its sanctions Saturday, Blatter modified his stance. "I think sport should never suffer from political discussions, but sport cannot be completely apart from politics," he said.

There, at last, we concur. But I still feel that soccer missed its opportunity to show human understanding in the Yugoslav affair.

Blatter's boss, FIFA's president, Joao Havelange, sidestepped the issue when he said he had just flown in from Rio and knew little of what was happening in Yugoslavia. But Lemnat Johansson, UEFA's president, suggested before meeting with FIFA officials that he doubted the justification of Yugoslavia participating in the European Championship with a team clearly different from that which had qualified for the tournament.

HOWEVER, FIFA's refusal Friday to bar Yugoslavia compromised Johansson. The official line was that Yugoslavia had qualified and broken no rule.

No rule but that of governing human conduct. Ivica Osim, the Yugoslav national team's manager, had already quit because his parents were under bombardment in Bosnia, and such is the propaganda suggesting the authentic Yugoslav team had arrived in Sweden that we should detail the extent of the withdrawals.

Absent were the goalkeeper Tomislav Ivkovic and four other leading Croatian players. Absent was Striko Katanec of Slovenia. Absent was Darko Pancev of Macedonia, whose 10 goals in eight qualifying matches had been unequalled.

Absent was Faruk Hadzibegic, the Yugoslav World Cup captain of 1990 and a patriot who had amassed 57 caps playing for his country. Absent was Hadzibegic's fellow Bosnian Moslem, Mehmed Bazzadzevic.

Most took themselves out of the finals, some because of threats on their lives. So when Johansson said how sorry he feels for the Yugoslavs who did turn up to play in Sweden, how greater is the sorrow due those whose wrecked sporting dreams are compounded by devastation to homes and families?

Yes, the erstwhile Yugoslav was such a fine producer of gifted players that the tournament is diminished by their absence — though only fools will underestimate the Danes who won in Belgrade during the qualifying matches but finished second in the group.

Yes, Dejan Savicevic is one of the Serbs whose flair would have graced this event. His consolation is that his family is not under fire, and that he has been plucked out of Belgrade by AC Milan's paying nearly a world record sum for his services.

BUT IT IS a lie to pretend that Savicevic would have been in Malmö alongside comrades who had supported him, shared rooms and food with him, ignored the ethnic tensions with him all these years.

"My country doesn't deserve to play in the European Championship," said Osim, the resigned manager who spent six years knitting the team together. "On the scale of human suffering, I cannot reconcile events at home with my position as national manager."

There are, of course, others attempting that reconciliation. Miljan Miljanic, the Montenegro technical director of the Yugoslav federation, rails at the injustice of this "undemocratic decision." Vojta Rakicevic, the federation president, says defiantly, "There were nine Serbians, five Montenegrins, two Slovenians, two Bosnians and two Macedonians in the squad. The boys do not bother about nationality."

The boys that were left may not. But without waiting for the political lead that never came from the European Community, or for the UN dicta, two small Swedish clubs last week pulled out of scheduled friendly fixtures against the new Yugoslavia.

Players on their level could afford to put their conscience first. Alas, international players are expected, like soldiers, to go where they are sent, and to perform whatever their feelings toward others.

Had England been obliged to play Yugoslavia on June 11, David Platt would have been bound to turn out for his country's team despite his friendship with two Croatians whose family ties and responsibilities forbade them to play.

For the whole of the last season, Platt was captain of the Bari team in Italy, and Zvonimir Boban and Robert Jarni were his teammates. Platt would, with private apologies, have given his all against the Serbians who had replaced his friends.

The United Nations spared him that embarrassment.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

### DOONESBURY

A FEW LINES AFTER MY RECONSTRUCTION AS A WHITE CONSCIENCE, I BECAME A FRESCO PAINTER IN THE MINDANAU PALACE AT CAGAI.

IT WAS MY FIRST LIFE IN THE FIRST LANE. I WAS A COURT FAVORITE, AND MADE OUT LIKE A BANDIT UNTIL WE ALL DIED DURING THE SIEGE OF THE PALACE.

HOWEVER, IT REALLY MIGHT BE MY INCORPORATION AS A COURTIER TO QUEEN NEBERTIT THAT I BEGAN TO SEE THE IMPORTANCE OF A SERGE OF ARMS.

PULL IN THAT TUSH, PASTRY THAT'S IT! FEEL THE BURST!

### DENNIS THE MENACE



### BOOKS

FDR'S MOVIEMAKER: Memoirs and Scripts

By Pare Lorentz. 243 pages. Illustrated. \$29.95. University of Nevada Press, MS 166, Reno, Nevada 89557.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

PARE LORENTZ, the great American documentary filmmaker, didn't live to see the publication of his invaluable "FDR's Movie-maker," but fortunately he completed the manuscript before his death on March 4 at the age of 86. The book is a personal monument to his trailblazing and a reminder of the glory years of that overlooked art form, the social documentary.

And it is more. In light of the current harassment of creative artists and performers by political watchdogs, including those who would dismantle public television, the memoir serves to recall that the federal government was a fountainhead of financial support and encouragement for the arts during the New Deal era.

The title of Lorentz's book is no idle boast. In 1938, President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed him chief of a newly established special agency, the U.S. Film Service. With a storyteller's eye, Lorentz describes the scene at a White House dinner in 1939 when the president introduced him to two Episcopal bishops. They were dressed in velvet knee breeches and were smoking long cigars that reminded the young film maker of Holly-

### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DYNAH

ORNOC

ATTARR

MIOGES

Print answer here: ○ ○ ○ ○

Yesterday's Jumble: VOCAL NOBLE CANNON BOLD Answer: She was never overboard, but she PIS-LOOKED OVER.

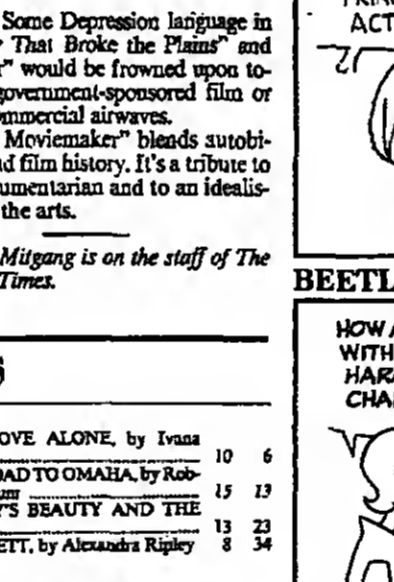
### BEST SELLERS

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	JEWELS	by Danielle Steel	13
2	SAHARA	by Clive Cussler	7
3	THE PLACES YOU'LL GO	by Dr. Seuss	110
4	THE PELICAN BRIEF	by John Grisham	3
5	ALL AROUND THE TOWN	by Mary Higgins Clark	2
6	WAITING TO EXHALE	by Terry McMillan	6
7	MAZDA	by Tom Morrison	6
8	"I" IS FOR INNOCENT	by Sue Grafton	9
9	FRENCH SILK	by Sandra Brown	9
10	RISING SUN	by Michael Crichton	11
11	THE LIVING SUN	by Annie Dillard	12

### BLONDIE



### PEANUTS



### BEEBLE BAILEY



### WIZARD of ID



### REX MORGAN



### CALVIN AND HOBBS



### WIZARD of ID



### REX MORGAN



### SCOREBOARD

Team	W	L	T
American League East Division			
Toronto	10	1	0
Baltimore	9	2	1
New York	8	3	1
Philadelphia	7	4	1
Washington	6	5	1
Boston	5	6	1
Chicago	4	7	1
Minnesota	3	8	1
Detroit	2	9	1
Cleveland	1	10	1
St. Louis	0	11	1
National League East Division			
Atlanta	10	1	0
San Francisco	9	2	1
Los Angeles	8	3	1
San Diego	7	4	1
Arizona	6	5	1
Colorado	5	6	1
Chicago	4	7	1
St. Louis	3	8	1
Pittsburgh	2	9	1
Cincinnati	1	10	1
Philadelphia	0	11	1

SPO

Whereva

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE East Division

West Division

NATIONAL LEAGUE East Division

West Division

YOU

مكان من الأجر





